



1866.

VICTORIA.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK
STATISTICS OF VICTORIA

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH,

1865,

WITH PRELIMINARY STATISTICAL NOTES.

By the Registrar-General of Victoria.

PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND.

By Authority:

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ERRATUM.

Page 5.—Table V., thirteenth column, *read* Total under Green Forage, 40,061 acres, *instead of* 40,071 acres.

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REPORT.

Registrar-General's Office,
Melbourne, 1st August, 1865.

SIR,

I have the honor to present herewith, to be laid before Parliament and for public information, the Agricultural Statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1865.

Agricultural Statistics, 1863-4.

2. Three tables, containing the leading particulars of these statistics as compiled from the unrevised collectors' summaries, were forwarded by me for publication in the *Government Gazette*, on the 26th April. This was earlier by twenty-two days than the date at which similar tables were published in 1864, and was also earlier than I had ever been able to publish them in any previous year.

Approximate tables already published.

3. In the accompanying return the figures given in the collectors' sheets have been carefully examined, and, where necessary, corrected. All matter of interest has been given both in summary and detail, and numerous subsidiary tables have been computed to show averages and percentages of cultivation and produce, and also to exhibit the position of agriculture in this colony in the present and former years.

Corrected tables given herewith.

4. The reports furnished to this department by the gentlemen who collected the statistics are published after the tables, and will be found to afford much useful information.

Reports of collectors.

5. The collectors were as usual instructed to visit all holdings of a larger extent than one acre, except squatting stations without purchased land attached, and private gardens and grounds kept merely for ornament and pleasure. The number of holdings so visited in the year under review was 18,355, against 17,679 in the previous year. The occupiers increased, therefore, during the year by 676. The increase in the previous twelve months was 1,263. There has not been so small an increase as in the year under review during any year of the last ten, with the exception of that ending 31st March, 1861, when the holders increased by 478 only upon the number returned in the previous year.

Number of holdings.

6. The number of occupiers increased in all the unsettled districts; also in all the counties, excepting Bourke, Dalhousie, Follett, Grant, Mornington, and Villiers. In these six counties the holders were less by 338 than in the previous year. In the remaining ten counties, and in the five districts, the holders increased by 1,014. The net increase was therefore 676, as has been stated.

Increase and decrease of holders in different localities.

7. Settlement advanced most in the Loddon District, in which 233 fresh occupiers were returned; next in the Wimmera, where the increase was 208; then in Talbot, which showed 132 fresh holders; and then in the Murray, which showed 112. The greatest falling off was in Bourke, where the holders numbered less by 168 than in the previous year; then in Grant, where the diminution was 119.—(See Table IX.)

Counties showing greatest increase and falling off of occupiers.

8. Holdings of all sizes increased in number, except those under five acres in extent, which diminished by 4. The greatest increase was in lots between 100 and 200 acres, which augmented by 277; and the next greatest, in lots between 200 and 350 acres, which received an addition of 112 to their numbers.—(See Table XIX.)

Increase and decrease of holdings of different sizes.

9. The most popular classes of holdings are those between 100 and 200 acres, and those between 50 and 100 acres in extent. On the former rather more than a fifth, and on the latter rather less than a fifth of the whole number of occupiers returned were settled. The next most numerous class of holders are those occupying lots between 5 and 15 acres

Most numerous classes of holdings, and the contrary.

in size; then those upon lots between 15 and 30 acres. The proportionally least numerous class were those between 350 and 500 acres, which were in the occupation of less than 3 per cent. of the holders returned.—(See Table XXII, first three columns.)

Squatting and non-squatting occupiers.

10. Of the holders, 17,822, or about 97 per cent., occupied land not attached to runs; and 533, or about 3 per cent., were squatters, of course holding alienated land with their runs to entitle them to appear in these returns.

Occupiers under various kinds of tenure.

11. The occupiers may be otherwise divided into the following classes:—1. Exclusively freeholders, or those holding in fee-simple the whole of the land they occupy; these numbered 12,131, or two-thirds of the whole. 2. Those exclusively renting the land they occupy from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes); these numbered 266, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole. 3. Those exclusively renting their land from private individuals; these numbered 4377, or nearly a fourth of the whole. 4. Those occupying their own freehold land, and land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) in one holding; these numbered 453, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole. 5. Those occupying their own freehold land, and land rented from private individuals in one holding; these numbered 1,110, or 6 per cent. of the whole. 6. Occupiers of land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) and rented from private individuals in one holding; these numbered 8, or .04 per cent. of the whole. 7. Occupiers of their own freehold land, land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes), and land rented from private individuals in one holding; these numbered 10, or .05 per cent. of the whole.—(See Tables XXXVIII and XXXIX, columns 2 and 3, and Tables XL and XLI.)

Land in occupation.

12. The occupied land, according to the returns, amounted to 6,125,204 acres. The extent returned in the previous year was 5,554,531 acres, so that 570,673 acres were entered upon during the interval.

Counties shewing increase and falling off in land in occupation.

13. The extent occupied showed more or less increase in all the unsettled districts, and in all the counties, except the four following:—Bourke, in which there was a decrease of 3,913 acres; Follett, where there was a falling off of 151 acres; Mornington, where there was a falling off of 6,634 acres; and Polwarth, where there was a falling off of 8,757 acres. In the three first of these, there was also a falling off of holders; but in Polwarth there was an increase of 30. This leads to the belief that some portion of the large blocks of land belonging to individuals situated on the southern portion of Grenville, which abuts on Polwarth, were returned last year in the latter county by mistake. The collectors, each year, complain of the difficulty of obtaining correct information respecting the area and position of these large land purchases; any mistake, however, would only affect the returns of land in occupation, but those of cultivation, respecting which no difficulty is experienced in obtaining correct information, would not be at all affected thereby.

Amount of increase or falling off in different counties.

14. The greatest increase in the land in occupation was in Hampden, where the returns show an addition of 214,470 acres since last year. Those of the Loddon show an increase of 126,368 acres, and those of Villiers an increase of 59,652 acres. The whole increase in twelve counties and five unsettled districts amounted to 590,128 acres, from which is to be deducted a decrease in the remaining four counties of 19,455 acres, leaving a net gain of 570,673 acres.—(See Table X.)

Counties shewing falling off in holders and increase in occupied land.

15. In Dalhousie, where the occupiers fell off by 41, the land in occupation increased by upwards of 13,000 acres; in Grant, where they fell off by 119, the increase was nearly 22,000 acres; and in Villiers, where they fell off by 3, nearly 60,000 additional acres were returned in occupation.—(See Tables IX and X.)

Tendency to consolidate holdings.

16. The tendency to consolidate holdings is further shown by the fact, that the area included in the three smallest classes diminished in extent, viz., those under 5 acres, which contained $133\frac{1}{2}$ acres less than last year; those between 5 and 15 acres, which contained $156\frac{1}{2}$ acres less; and those between 15 and 30 acres, which contained 275 acres less. In the next class, embracing lots between 30 and 50 acres, there was an increase of 1,827 acres; but in the next class, embracing those between 50 and 100 acres, there was again a falling off, amounting to 861 acres. The extent of land in all the remaining classes increased; the principal augmentation being in the largest sized lots, viz., those of 500 acres and upwards, to which there was an aggregate addition of upwards of half a million of acres upon the quantity of last year.—(See Table XX.)

17. It by no means follows that the greatest quantity of land is necessarily contained in the largest sized allotments, for, omitting the largest blocks of all or those of 500 acres and upwards, which contain no less than 75 per cent. of the whole land in occupation, the greatest area is contained in allotments between 100 and 200 acres. These embrace about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole extent occupied, against 7 per cent. in lots between 200 and 350 acres, 4 per cent in lots between 50 and 100 acres, 3 per cent. in lots between 350 and 500 acres, and a little over 2 per cent. in the small holdings embodied in the four first groups.—(See Table XXII, columns 4 and 6.)

Proportion of land in holdings of different sizes.

18. The average extent occupied by each holder was 334 acres, against 314 acres in 1863-4. This proportion has been gradually increasing each year since 1857, which is as far back as any returns were made of the area in occupation. In 1857, 204 acres upon the average were held by each occupier. Holdings are now, therefore, taking one with another, 130 acres larger than they were then.—(See Table IV, column 2.)

Average size of holdings.

19. The average area occupied varies considerably in different parts of the colony. Holdings are largest in Hampden, where they average 2,516 acres each; next largest in Follett, where they average 1,509 acres; and next in Ripon, where they average 1,024 acres. They are smallest in the Wimmera, where the average of each is 154 acres; next smallest in Bourke, where the average is 168 acres; next in Dalhousie, where it is 174 acres; and next in Talbot, where the average is 185 acres. In all the counties and districts, except the four last named, the average is over 200 acres.

Average size of holdings in different counties.

20. The average size of holdings is larger than the average of the colony in Anglesey, Dundas, Follett, Grenville, Hampden, Heytesbury, Normanby, Polwarth, Ripon, Villiers, Gipps Land, and Rodney; their average size is smaller than that of the colony in Bourke, Dalhousie, Evelyn, Grant, Mornington, Talbot, the Loddon, the Murray, and the Wimmera.—(See Table XIII, column 2.)

Counties in which holdings are larger and less than the average.

21. The average size of holdings has increased since last year in all the counties and districts except Grenville, where it has fallen off from 844 acres to 833 acres; Mornington, where it has fallen off from 295 acres to 287 acres; Polwarth, where it has fallen off from 473 acres to 395 acres; Ripon, where it has fallen off from 1,168 acres to 1,024 acres; Talbot, where it has fallen off from 196 acres to 185 acres; Gipps Land, where it has fallen off from 377 acres to 346 acres; the Murray, where it has fallen off from 234 acres to 221 acres; the Wimmera, where it has fallen off from 294 acres to 154 acres; and Rodney, where it has remained stationary.

Counties in which average size of holdings has increased and diminished.

22. Although the average size of holdings has increased by 20 acres, the average size of farms remains as last year, viz., at 97 acres. In 1863, the average size of farms was 96 acres; and in 1858, the first year in which material for making the return existed, it was 90 acres. In computing the size of farms, it has been assumed now, as in previous years, that lots between 5 and 500 acres in extent may be fairly considered as farms; those under 5 acres being only market-gardens, and those over 500 acres being used for pasture rather than for cultivation. Upon this basis, therefore, the estimate has been made.

Average size of farms.

23. The average area in occupation to every man, woman, and child, in the colony was, according to these returns, 10.4 acres, or 104 acres to every 10 persons.* The proportion last year was 96 acres to 10 persons; in 1857, the extent was only 37 acres to 10 persons, or less than 4 acres per head. The increase, however, since then has been continuous, each year showing a larger average than the preceding one.—(See Table IV, column 5.)

Occupied land in proportion to population.

24. Of the land in occupation, 3,152,832 acres, or $51\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were held by persons not holding squatting stations; and 2,972,372† acres, or $48\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were held by squatters, and worked by them in connection with the Crown land embraced in their runs.

Land occupied by squatting and non-squatting holders.

* The number of persons upon which this estimate is based is 610,893, that being the population of Victoria, as published in the *Gazette* for the quarter ending 31st March, 1865, at which date the statistics were collected.

† This quantity of Crown land attached to runs (2,972,372 acres) as returned by the collectors of agricultural statistics, differs slightly from that returned by the squatters themselves direct to this department (2,808,547 acres) as will be seen by reference to Table L. The number of runs with purchased land attached, as shown in the same table, is 593, against 533 returned by the collectors. The latter difference may perhaps have arisen from several adjacent runs in the occupation of one squatter being considered by the collectors as one holding.

Average size of
holdings at-
tached and un-
attached to runs.

Land occupied
under various
kinds of tenure.

Average size of
holdings under
various kinds
of tenure.

and enclosed.

Proportion of
occupied land
enclosed.

Counties showing
increase and
diminution of
enclosed land.

Land in cultiva-
tion.

25. The average size of the holdings not held in connection with runs was 177 acres; the average size of the blocks of alienated land attached to stations was 5,577 acres.

26. The extent occupied by persons holding only freehold land amounted to 4,384,421 acres, or 72 per cent. of the whole area in occupation; that held by persons exclusively renting from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) amounted to 15,793 acres, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the whole; that held by persons exclusively renting from private individuals amounted to 825,589 acres, or $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole; that consisting of freehold land, and land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) in one holding amounted to 427,149 acres, or 7 per cent. of the whole; that embracing freehold land, and land rented from private individuals in one holding amounted to 418,454 acres, or nearly 7 per cent. of the whole; that containing land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes), and land rented from private individuals in one holding amounted to 1,701 acres, or .03 per cent. of the whole; that comprising freehold land, land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes), and land rented from private individuals in one holding amounted to 52,097 acres, or .85 per cent. of the whole.

27. The average size of the exclusively freehold allotments was 361 acres; that of those exclusively rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) was 59 acres; that of those exclusively rented from private individuals was 189 acres; that of those embracing freehold land, and land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) in one holding was 943 acres; that of those embracing freehold land, and land rented from private individuals in one holding was 377 acres; that of those embracing land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes), and land rented from private individuals in one holding was 213 acres; that of those embracing freehold land, land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes), and land rented from private individuals in one holding was 5,210 acres.—(See Tables XXXVIII and XXXIX, columns 4, 5, and 6, and Tables XLII and XLIII.)

28. The enclosed land, according to the returns, amounted to 5,030,978 acres. The extent enclosed, according to the previous year's returns, was 4,098,500 acres, so that nearly a million of acres would appear to have been fenced in during the year. The collectors are not required to make any return of the enclosures upon Crown lands held under pastoral licenses. This, however, is not always understood by the persons giving them the information, and there is little doubt that portions of it are sometimes included in the returns. Hence the increase of enclosed land is not always to be perfectly relied upon. There is no doubt that all the fencing returned from year to year, and more than that quantity, exists upon the lands of the colony; but whether the whole of it is upon alienated land, as it should be to entitle it to appear in these returns, is by no means so certain.

29. The enclosed land returned amounts to 82 per cent. of the whole extent in occupation, against 74 per cent. of the whole, according to last year's returns. In 1859, which is the first year in which returns of fencing were made, the land enclosed amounted to 68 per cent. of the whole, and the increase shown from year to year has been tolerably regular since then.—(See Table IV., column 7.)

30. The returns show an increase of the quantity of land enclosed in all the counties and districts, except the four following:—Evelyn, in which a falling off of 343 acres appears; Follett, in which appears a falling off of 143 acres; Mornington, in which appears a falling off of 8,865 acres; and Polwarth, in which appears a falling off of no less than 22,569 acres. The greatest increase, amounting to 228,275 acres of additional fencing, is exhibited in Hampden; the next, amounting to 138,622 acres, is shown in Villiers; and the next, amounting to 118,368 acres, is shown in Ripon. Owing to the difficulty, however, which has been already alluded to, in causing squatting proprietors to separate the quantities of fencing on their purchased land from that upon their runs, these returns of increase and diminution are not strictly reliable.—(See Table XI.)

31. The extent of land under tillage amounts, according to the returns, to 479,463 acres. The quantity cultivated in the previous season was 507,798 acres, so that 28,335 acres have gone out of cultivation during the year. This is the first time since the year 1854 that the returns show a reduction in the area under cultivation. The whole quantity

under tillage, however, although less than in 1863-4, exceeds by 14,033 acres that shown in the returns of 1862-3.

32. Cultivation has diminished in some of the most important agricultural counties, as well as in others of less importance. Thus Grant shows a falling off of 19,209 acres; Bourke shows a falling off of 15,644 acres; Villiers shows a falling off of 4,494 acres; and Dalhousie of 3,043 acres. Besides these, Grenville, Hampden, Mornington, Polwarth, Gipps Land, and the Murray, all show a reduced area under tillage. Talbot, on the other hand, shows a large increase amounting to 9,460 acres, in addition to the quantity returned last year. Evelyn shows an addition of 1,879 acres, and Ripon of 1,735 acres. Tillage has also increased, more or less, in Anglesey, Dundas, Follett, Heytesbury, Normanby, the Loddon, Rodney, and the Wimmera. The whole decrease in the counties in which cultivation extends over a less area than last year, amounts to 46,960 acres; but the increase in the other counties reduces the deficiency to that stated, viz., 28,335 acres.

Counties in which cultivation has increased, and the contrary.

33. The county having the largest area under tillage is Talbot, which now, for the first time, has in this respect supplanted the metropolitan County of Bourke. The latter county, which hitherto has always stood first, now ranks second as regards land in cultivation; and Dalhousie, which last year ranked fourth, now stands third. The Murray, from the sixth place, has mounted to the fourth; Grant, from the third, has fallen to the fifth; and Villiers, from the fifth, has descended to the sixth. The position of the Loddon, Ripon, and Grenville, has remained unchanged as regards the number of acres cultivated. They rank respectively seventh, eighth, and ninth, now as last year.—(See Table XII.)

Counties cultivating most largely.

34. Holdings of all sizes participated in the general falling off in cultivation. The greatest decrease was upon lots between 50 and 100 acres, whereon the reduction amounted to nearly 8,000 acres; then upon lots between 100 and 200 acres, whereon it amounted to nearly 5,000 acres; then upon lots between 250 and 350 acres, on which nearly 4,000 acres less was cultivated this year than last. The diminution of cultivation upon holdings between 30 and 50 acres amounted to upwards of 3,000 acres; it was nearly 3,000 acres upon lots between 15 and 30 acres; it was nearly 2,500 acres upon lots between 350 and 500 acres; it was little less than 1,200 acres upon lots of 500 acres and upwards; and exceeded 550 acres upon lots between 1 acre and 5 acres.—(See Table XXI.)

Decrease of cultivation on holdings of all sizes.

35. The average area cultivated by each holder is now 26 acres, against 29 acres in 1864. The relation of the cultivated land to the occupier is now within a fraction the same as it was in 1859. The highest point reached was in 1861, when as many as 31 acres were cultivated on the average by each occupier.—(See Table IV, column 4.)

Average area cultivated by each holder.

36. As regards the amount of cultivation to the holder in different counties, the foremost place is occupied by Ripon, where upon the average 56 acres is placed under tillage by each; Talbot comes next, where the average to each is $47\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Dalhousie next, where the average is 43 acres; Heytesbury next, where the average is 41 acres. These four counties, as well as Anglesey, Villiers, the Loddon, the Murray and Rodney, show a larger average of cultivation to the holder than the average of the colony. The remaining 12 counties and districts show a smaller average. The smallest average of all is in Mornington, where the amount cultivated barely reaches 8 acres per head, and the next smallest is in the Wimmera, where it only reaches 10 acres.—(See Table XIII., column 3.)

Average area cultivated by each holder in different counties.

37. The extent cultivated to the occupier is largest upon lots ranging between 350 and 500 acres, whereon 63 acres is the average to each; then upon lots between 200 and 350, on which the average to each is 53 acres; then on lots of 500 acres and upwards, on which it is 52 acres. In the case of the remaining 5 groups, containing all lots from 1 acre up to 200 acres, the average of cultivation increases with each group, and ranges from 1.7 acres to the holding under 5 acres in extent; to 38 acres to the holding between 100 and 200 acres in extent.—(See Table XXII., column 8.)

Average area cultivated by each holder on lots of different sizes.

38. The proportion of occupied land cultivated is now 7.8 per cent., or in other words, there are 78 acres cultivated to every 1000 acres in occupation. The relation of the cultivated to the occupied land stood uniformly at something less than 12 per cent. during the 5 years from 1857 to 1861 inclusive, but since then settlement has been advancing faster than tillage, and the consequence is that the proportion has diminished each year.—(See Table IV., last column.)

Proportion of occupied land cultivated.

Proportion of occupied land cultivated in different counties.

39. The proportion of occupied land in cultivation is highest in Talbot, wherein it amounts to nearly 26 per cent. It is next highest in Dalhousie, wherein it amounts to $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and next in the Murray, wherein it nearly reaches 17 per cent. In addition to these, the percentage of cultivation is higher than that of the colony in Anglesey, Bourke, Evelyn, Heytesbury, and the Loddon, and lower than that of the colony in all the other counties and districts.—(See Table XIII, last column).

Proportion of occupied land cultivated on different sized lots.

40. The percentage of occupied land in cultivation is, as may be supposed, highest upon the smallest sized lots and lowest upon the largest sized. The proportion is 58·2 per cent., or 582 acres in a thousand upon lots between 1 acre and 5 acres in extent. It then diminishes with each group of holdings as the latter increase in size until upon lots of 500 acres and upwards, it is only 1·5 per cent., or 15 acres of cultivation to the thousand of occupation.—(See Table XXII, last column.)

Percentage of cultivation on different sized lots.

41. Thirty per cent. of the whole cultivation, or 142,580 acres out of 479,463 acres is upon lots between 100 and 200 acres in extent; and more than two-thirds of the cultivation is upon lots comprised in the three groups, ranging between 50 and 350 acres. About 15 per cent. of the cultivation is upon lots of 500 acres and upwards.—(See Table XXII, column 9).

Cultivated land in proportion to population.

42. The number of persons in the colony on the 31st March, 1865, to every 100 acres in cultivation was 123. In 1856, the proportion was 317 persons to every 100 acres in cultivation. Since then the progress of cultivation was for some years so much more rapid than that of population that the expectation was warranted that before this, the former would have amounted to not less than an acre per head. During the last year or two, however, cultivation has advanced more slowly, and this year has positively retrograded; so that, in relation to population, it has gone back to nearly the same position at which it stood three years ago.—(See Table IV, column 6.)

Cultivated land in proportion to population in adjacent colonies.

43. In New South Wales, according to the latest returns, the relative positions of population and cultivation do not differ much from ours, the proportion being about 122 persons to 100 acres in cultivation; but in South Australia the proportion is 25 persons to 100 acres, or no less than 4 acres under tillage to every man, woman, and child in the colony.

Wheat—cultivation and produce.

44. The area under wheat according to these returns, amounted to 125,040 acres, or 24,352 acres less than in 1864. Many farmers were no doubt afraid to put in wheat in consequence of their heavy losses in the previous year from rust, and hence the deficiency. The produce, however, upon this reduced area amounted to 1,899,378 bushels, or no less than 560,616 bushels more than was raised in the previous year. The average per acre was 15·2 bushels against only 9 bushels in 1864. This average although so much higher than in that year, is not equal to the ordinary return for Victoria, which has ranged from 18·3 bushels in 1862 to 26·9 bushels in 1856. It cannot, however, be too deeply impressed upon the Victorian farmers, that even 15 bushels of wheat to the acre, although a smaller average than they have been used to, is superior to anything which can be produced in the adjacent colonies. During the last seven years, $12\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the acre has been the average wheat crop in South Australia, and 14 bushels has been the highest average reached in any one year during the period, and that only upon one occasion. In New South Wales, the average for a period embracing the last six years was $11\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and the highest average of any year of the period was barely 14 bushels.

Average yield of wheat in New South Wales and South Australia.

Yield of wheat in different counties.

45. The average yield of wheat was highest in the County of Ripon, where it amounted to nearly 21 bushels to the acre; next in Talbot, where it amounted to upwards of 18 bushels; then in Anglesey, where it was close upon 18 bushels; then in Gipps Land, where it reached $16\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. It was above the average of the colony in these four localities; it was about equal to the average in Bourke, Dalhousie, Grenville, and the Murray, and was below it in Dundas, Evelyn, Grant, Hampden, Heytesbury, Mornington, Normanby, Polwarth, Villiers, the Loddon, Rodney, and the Wimmera. The lowest yield was in Evelyn, where it only reached $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; and the next lowest in Mornington, where it was only a fraction over 6 bushels. In the County of Follett there was no wheat grown.—(See Table XV, column 2.)

Oats—cultivation and produce.

46. The extent of land under oats was 144,303 acres, and was less than that covered by the same crop in 1864 by 8,023 acres. The average produce per acre was 18·7 bushels,

against 23 bushels in 1864. This resulted in a yield of only 2,700,000 bushels against 3,500,000 bushels in the previous season. The present year's returns thus show a falling off in the quantity of oats produced amounting to 800,000 bushels.

47. The county which produced the largest acreable yield of oats was Ripon, in which the average was $24\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre; next the Wimmera, where it was nearly 22 bushels; next Anglesey and Bourke, in which it was nearly 21 bushels; next Talbot, where it was over 20 bushels; and next Grenville, where it was over 19 bushels. It was above the average of the colony in these districts, and was fully up to it in Gipps Land; but in all the other counties and districts it was below the average of the colony.—(See Table XV, column 3.)

Yield of oats in different counties.

48. The area covered with barley amounted to 7,648 acres, being 147 acres less than in 1864. The gross yield was about 125,000 bushels, or nearly 6,000 bushels less than in that year. The acreable yield was 16·3 bushels, against 16·8 bushels in the previous season.

Barley—cultivation and produce.

49. The highest yield of barley was in Gipps Land, where it averaged over 23 bushels to the acre. The next highest was in Hampden, where it averaged nearly 20 bushels; the next in Grenville and Bourke, in each of which it was over 19 bushels; the next in Rodney, where it was nearly up to 19 bushels; the next in the Wimmera, where it was nearly 18 bushels. It exceeded the average of the colony in these counties, was up to it in Villiers and Grant, and was below it in all the other counties and districts.—(See Table XV, column 4.)

Yield of barley in different counties.

50. The number of acres under potatoes was 31,172, or 4,588 acres more than in 1864. This is the largest area ever placed under this crop in Victoria. In consequence, however, of the average yield being only 1·9 tons to the acre against 2·7 tons in 1864, the gross produce was less by upwards of 15,000 tons than in that year.

Potatoes—cultivation and produce.

51. The highest yield of potatoes was obtained in Villiers, where it averaged 3·7 to the acre; the next in Gipps Land, where the average was 2·8 tons to the acre; next in Evelyn, where it was 2·7 tons; next in Hampden, Heytesbury, Follett, Dundas, and Normanby, wherein respectively it was 2·6 tons, 2·5 tons, 2·4 tons, 2·1 tons, and 2·1 tons. In all the other counties and districts, the average produce of the potato crop was below the average of the colony.

Yield of potatoes in different counties.

52. Hay was grown upon 85,146 acres, or a reduction of 11,204 acres upon the area of last year. The proportionate reduction in the crop, however, was greater than that of the acreage, as the average return was only 1·1 ton to the acre, against 1·3 tons in 1864. The gross produce, therefore, was something less than 98,000 tons, against nearly 122,000 tons in 1864.

Hay—cultivation and produce.

53. The hay crop was remarkably even all over the colony. In no county or district was the average to the acre more than half a ton above, or more than three-tenths of a ton below, the average of the colony, whilst in no less than five counties and three districts it was exactly the average. The highest yield was in Heytesbury, where it reached 1·6 tons to the acre; and the next in Ripon and Villiers, in both of which it averaged 1·5 tons to the acre.—(See Table XV, last column.)

Yield of hay in different counties.

54. Green forage covered 40,061 acres, against 35,342 acres in the previous year. The increase was, therefore, 4,719 acres. The farmers find it impossible to estimate the produce of this crop. It is, therefore, not returned.

Green forage.

55. Minor crops and land in fallow covered 46,093 acres, against 39,009 acres in 1864. Minor crops alone covered 19,704 acres, against 16,791 acres in that year.

Minor crops, &c.

56. Of the minor crops, maize for grain was grown upon 597 acres, against 1,711 acres in 1864. This crop appears to have been, comparatively speaking, a failure, the return being only 6·7 bushels to the acre, against 19·6 bushels in the previous year.

Maize.

57. Rye and bere was sown upon 419 acres, being an increase of 212 acres. It produced 5,549 bushels, against 3,408 bushels. The average to the acre was thus only 13·2 bushels, against 16·5 bushels in 1864.

Rye and bere.

58. Pease, beans, millet, and sorghum covered 2,783 acres, against 975 acres in the previous year. The quantity produced was 41,139 bushels, against 16,471 bushels. The average to the acre was 14·8 bushels against 16·9 bushels.

Pease, beans, millet, and sorghum.

59. The land under turnips was 102 acres against 104 acres in 1864; the gross produce was 596 tons, and the average to the acre 5·8 tons, against 627 tons and 6 tons in that year.

Turnips.

Mangel-wurzel.

60. The area under mangel-wurzel was 849 acres; the gross produce 5,782 tons, and the average to the acre 6·8 tons, against 836 acres, 8,741 tons and 10·5 tons in 1864.

Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage.

61. Beet, carrots, parsnips, and cabbage, were sown upon 464 acres, and produced 2,279 tons, being an average of 4·9 tons to the acre, against 431 acres under crop, producing 4,761 tons, or 11 tons to the acre in 1864.

Onions.

62. Onions covered 120 acres against 157 acres in 1864. The gross produce of onions was 8,083 cwt. against 9,895 cwt. in that year. The onion crop is one of the few which showed a better average in the past than it did in the previous season, the quantity produced being at the rate of 67·4 cwt. to the acre, against 63·1 cwt. in the season of 1864.

Tobacco.

63. The area under tobacco fell off from 623 acres to 524 acres, the gross produce fell off from 5,913 cwt. to 3,450 cwt., and the average to the acre from 9·5 cwt. to 6·6 cwt.

Vines.

64. The extent of land under vines augmented from 3,076 acres to 3,594 acres, and the number of vines from 6,943,551 to 8,750,408. Notwithstanding this increase, however, the grapes gathered fell off from 32,610 cwt., of which 16,954 cwt. were made into wine or brandy and 15,656 cwt. were otherwise disposed of, to 29,187 cwt., of which 16,160 cwt. were made into wine or brandy and 13,027 cwt. were otherwise disposed of. The wine made fell off from 120,894 gallons to 110,042 gallons, but the brandy distilled increased from 10 gallons to 225 gallons.

Gardens, orchards, &c.

65. The land under other crops increased from 389 acres to 1,264 acres, that under gardens from 5,955 acres to 6,627 acres, that under orchards from 2,327 acres to 2,361 acres.

Land in fallow.

66. An area of 26,389 acres was allowed to lie fallow during the year, against 22,218 acres in the previous year.

Diminished yield of all crops except wheat and onions.

67. On reviewing the various crops, it is found that all of them, except wheat and onions, showed a diminished acreable yield as compared with last year; and that the produce of wheat, although smaller than that of 1864, when it was comparatively speaking a failure all over the colony, owing to the presence of rust, was less than it was in any other of the last ten years.—(See Table II, column 2.)

Statements of collectors as to diminished yield.

68. The reports of the collectors of statistics published herewith, give much information as to the causes of the small returns. It appears that the principal losses were attributable to the dry weather, bush fires, and the attacks of insects; and that although rust prevailed in a few instances, it was by no means general.

Statements of collectors as to rust.

69. The collector for Hampden indeed states that in that county rust attacked almost every crop of wheat more or less, which accounts for the small returns; and the collector for East Bourke complains of the failure of the crops from rust, and adds that enquiries on the subject convinced him that the red varieties of wheat are less liable to be affected than the white, and that early sowing is preferable to late. He further states that draining, although undoubtedly the basis of all good farming, does not appear to act as a preventative of rust, which seems to be occasioned by the state of the atmosphere rather than by the nature and condition of the soil, and seems if not engendered, certainly to be aggravated by heavy dews and cold nights, followed by bright sunshine whilst the dew is on the plant. On the other hand the collector for Polwarth says that rust has not been so destructive as in the past season, indeed good crops were raised from rusty seed of the previous year; the collector for Villiers East says that here and there rust prevailed, but not to any great extent; the collector for Ripon says that he only in two or three instances heard of any injury from rust. It was even thought by some of the collectors that the dry weather operated as a check upon the rust, thus the collector for Dalhousie says that rust appeared in many places in November on the stem, but owing to the dry season could not get near the grain; and the collector for West Bourke states that rust commenced in many places but was checked by the continued dry weather. He further says that the yield of wheat was generally in favor of that raised from Victorian seed, and that he met with instances of seed direct from South Australia which completely failed. He adds that the "red and white Tuscan" and "Lammas" varieties answered the best, but that the kinds affected with rust were the "Golden Drop" and the "Prolific."

Quality of wheat crop.

70. The collectors generally unite in stating that although the yield of wheat was small as compared with previous years, the weight and quality of the grain were all that could be desired.

71. With respect to losses occasioned from other causes besides rust, much valuable information may be gathered from the reports. The collector for Talbot complains of the failure of crops owing to the drought, in consequence of which, potatoes, in many cases, did not produce a single plant. He speaks of the necessity for irrigation, and instances a parish in which the highest yield per acre was 18 bushels, except on one farm where irrigation was practised, and where the yield was 40 bushels. Alluding to the drought, he remarks, that no crop escaped—grain and root crops suffered alike with the rarer cultivations of vines, tobacco, &c. Bush-fires, he also adds, caused immense destruction; many holdings were destroyed in the north-east corner of the country, and the farmers barely escaped with their lives. The same collector, writing respecting the Loddon District, in which he also acted, complains of the crops being bad, owing to drought, and urges the necessity for irrigation. He says that the district has great natural advantages for the formation of dams, but nothing has been done. He also speaks of stock dying in great numbers, owing to the feed being burnt up by bush-fires. The collector for the Murray states that the cause of the small yield of wheat was wet in early spring, and dry weather afterwards. Oats, from the same cause, he says, suffered from blight or rust, more or less, throughout the entire district. He also alludes to heavy losses by bush-fires, and stock in numbers dying of starvation owing to the grass being burnt. The collector for the Wimmera says that the extreme drought of the season was severely felt, in consequence of which most of the crops intended for grain were cut for hay. He also attributes the deficiency in his district partly to the fact that the farmers were unable to procure manure, in consequence of the squatters keeping their stock in fenced paddocks, instead of in yards, as formerly. The collector for Dalhousie attributes much of the losses in that county to want of rotation of crops. He says that oats suffered much from caterpillars and blight, the latter being worst on high, moist and black soils, long under cultivation, whilst flat, sandy and warm soils were perfectly free. The collector for West Bourke says that in his district bush-fires caused great losses, especially on Black Monday. The collector for East Bourke says that crops in that portion of the county may be reported a total failure, owing to caterpillars, blight and rust. The collector for Grant mentions that he found great despondency amongst the farmers in consequence of the smallness of the crops. He blames the farmers for depending too much on one kind of crop, and states it as his belief that to pay, grazing must be combined with farming; he says, also, that much of the land requires rest, as for 17 or 18 successive years it has produced cereal crops, which have exhausted the soil. The collector for Rodney reports large yields in some parts, owing to the fine description of new land on which the crops were sown; but small yields and failure in other parts, owing to drought and hot winds. The collector for Villiers East says that the early growth of wheat was checked by heavy rains that prevailed in winter and spring, and that dry, cold, easterly winds afterwards prevented the grain from ripening; blight, also, he states, appeared in October and November—supposed to be an insect of the wire-worm species; grub also appeared when the grain was nearly ripe; and from these causes, combined with rust here and there in small patches, the total yield was a poor one. He says that the oat crop also was very short, owing to the frightful prevalence of the grub; that the roads were black in some places with myriads of caterpillars going from one place to another. In the western portion of Villiers the collector also complains of the destruction by caterpillars, and states that although 700 additional acres were sown with oats, 6,000 bushels less than last year were raised, and that the produce in some places was absolutely *nil*. He also alludes to the wire-worm, or blight, as it is locally termed, in wheat, causing a falling off in one parish from 20 bushels in the previous year to 10 bushels to the acre. In Normanby, Dundas, and Follett, the collector complains of the wet winter with its long continuance of rains, for more than four months, and the following dry, cold, uncongenial summer. From the middle of June to the middle of October, he states, there was hardly one dry sunny day. The earth, never warmed by the rays of a friendly sun, became loaded with moisture, and in consequence, the crops either perished or died away as soon as the surface was dried by the piercing winds of early summer. He further adds that although the wet and cold was destructive to cereals and other plants, it appeared to impart additional vitality to the insect world; that aphides, caterpillars, grubs and crickets positively swarmed; that the aphis and grub destroyed wheat and oat crops in the spring; that caterpillars appeared

Statements of
collectors as to
drought, insects,
&c.

shortly before harvest, and destroyed the oat and barley crops almost entirely; and that an aphid, larger than the cabbage blight, attacked the roots of the wheat and oats. He avers that the damage was greatest on the sidelings of hills with loose surface and natural drainage, but that stiff clay surfaces were exempt. The collector for Polwarth states that in that county the caterpillar continues to baffle all attempts of the farmers to raise oats. The collector for Evelyn, alluding to vines, states that they suffered from blight, except those belonging to Mr. Paul de Castella, whose vineyard is protected from southerly winds by a high fence.

Other points
referred to by
collectors.

72. Many other points of value and interest are noted by the collectors in their reports, amongst which is a new industry mentioned by the collector of the Loddon, in Tarnagulla Parish, viz., the cultivation of osiers along the banks of the Loddon for basket manufacture. The Collector for Normandy remarks that in this district many farmers are abandoning the use of machinery in mowing and reaping, and reverting to the use of the sickle instead; partly in consequence of the clumsiness of the machines, which prevents their easy transmission from one farm to the other; partly in consequence of the superabundance of straw cut by the mowing-machines, which makes the threshing difficult and more expensive; but chiefly in consequence of the waste occurring from bad binding by untrained hands, owing to which, reaping with a sickle, although costing more in the first instance, is found to be more economical. The collector for Talbot refers to farmers also having, in a few instances, given up the use of machinery in mowing and reaping, but for a different reason, namely, in consequence of the increase of drake, which the farmers attribute to the machines passing over it without cutting it down, and leaving it to scatter its seeds. The collector for Evelyn mentions a white mulberry plantation which has been established in that county by Signor Martelli, where, notwithstanding an unfavorable season, and, in the collector's opinion, neither good land nor aspect, the proprietor will soon have 200,000 trees ready to transplant. This collector also reports the discovery of a mountain of iron, near Lillydale, from the future working of which he augurs great results for persons embarking in the undertaking and for the Colony. The collector for Ripon states that a better system of farming is gradually coming into use in that important agricultural county; that many persons plough their land twice before putting in the seed; that more of the land is fallowed, and more manure used than formerly; also that some of the farmers find the practice of burning the stubble of great service in clearing the land from weeds, and leave the stubble very long for the purpose of making the fire act with more effect. He also gives details respecting the salt works at Lake Boloke, seven miles from Wickliffe, which he speaks of as a novel industry of a hopeful character, and capable of extension. The collector for Gipps Land makes mention of hops being grown at Bundalaguah, in North Gipps Land, and that the experiment resulted in the production of an excellent specimen; also on the trial of flax in the same district, which resulted in a yield of 36 bushels of 60 lbs. each to the acre.

Proportion of
wheat to total
cultivation.

73. The cultivation of wheat in proportion to the total extent under tillage has been falling off during the last three years. According to the returns under review, the area sown with that crop amounted to 26·1 per cent. of the area under all crops, or 261 acres in every 1,000 acres cultivated. In 1864 the proportion was 294 acres in 1,000 cultivated, in 1863 it was 348 acres in 1,000, and in 1862 it was 448 acres in 1,000. The latter is the highest proportion reached in any year.

Proportion of
each crop to
total cultivation.

74. Three hundred and one acres in 1,000 tilled were placed under oats, 16 acres in 1,000 were under barley, 65 acres in 1,000 were under potatoes, 178 acres in 1,000 were under hay, and 83 acres in 1,000 were under green forage. These proportions of oats and green forage are the highest ever reached; but a larger area in proportion to the whole extent under tillage was sown with barley in 1858, with potatoes in the years 1856 to 1860 inclusive, and with hay in each year of the last nine, with the exception of 1862.—(See Table III.)

Counties showing
largest propor-
tion of each
crop.

75. Dundas showed 467 acres under wheat in 1,000 acres under all crops. This is the highest proportion of wheat grown in any county. Of oats, the highest proportion was in Dalhousie, wherein 479 acres in 1,000 cultivated were under that crop. Of barley, the highest proportion—46 acres in 1,000—was in Grant. Of potatoes, the highest proportion—15 acres in 1,000, and of green forage, the highest proportion—362 acres in 1,000, were in Villiers. Of hay, the highest proportion—650 acres in 1,000—was in Follett.—(See Table XIV.)

76. The land cultivated on holdings not attached to runs was 464,546 acres, or 97 per cent. of the whole; that cultivated upon squatting holdings was 14,917 acres, or about 3 per cent. of the whole.

Area cultivated on squatting and non-squatting holdings.

77. The average extent cultivated on land not attached to runs was 26 acres to the holding; the average extent cultivated on land attached to runs was 28 acres to the holding.

Average of cultivation on squatting and non-squatting holdings.

78. Occupiers of land not attached to runs cultivated 15 per cent. of their holdings. Squatting occupiers cultivated only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the alienated land attached to their stations.

Proportion of land cultivated on squatting and non-squatting holdings.

79. Occupiers of exclusively freehold land cultivated 277,681 acres, or 58 per cent. of the whole area under tillage; occupiers of land exclusively rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) cultivated 3,197 acres, or .67 per cent. of the area under tillage; occupiers of land exclusively rented from private individuals cultivated 140,884 acres, or 29 per cent. of the area under tillage; occupiers, in one holding, of freehold land, and land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) cultivated 12,053 acres, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the area under tillage; occupiers, in one holding, of freehold land, and land rented from private individuals, cultivated 44,635 acres, or 9 per cent. of the area under tillage; occupiers, in one holding, of land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) and of land rented from private individuals cultivated 516 acres; and occupiers, in one holding, of freehold land, land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes), and of land rented from private individuals, cultivated 497 acres.

Area cultivated on holdings under various kinds of tenure.

80. Holders of exclusively freehold land cultivate, on the average, 23 acres, or 6 per cent. of the land they occupy; persons exclusively renting their land from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) cultivate, on the average, 12 acres, or about a fifth of the land they occupy; those renting exclusively from private individuals cultivate 32 acres on the average, or about a sixth of their land; those occupying in one holding both freehold land and land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) cultivate, on the average, about 27 acres, or less than 3 per cent. of their land; those occupying, in one holding, freehold land and land rented from private individuals cultivate, on the average, 40 acres, or nearly 11 per cent. of their land; those renting land from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes) and renting from private individuals in the same holding cultivate 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres on the average, or more than 30 per cent. of their land; occupiers of freehold land, land rented from the Crown (for other than pastoral purposes), and land rented from private individuals, in the same holding, cultivate, on the average, nearly 50 acres, or about 1 per cent. of their land.—(See Tables XXXVIII and XXXIX, last four columns, and Tables XLIV and XLV.)

Average area and proportion of occupied land cultivated on holdings under various kinds of tenure.

81. The ages of vines, with the exception of 260,000, or about 3 per cent. of the whole, were returned for each year of age up to that of bearing. The number of vines at and over three years of age was over three million, being an increase of a million since the previous year. The number of young vines and cuttings planted was about two millions, against more than two and a quarter millions in the previous year.—(See Table XLVI.)

Ages of vines.

82. The number of agricultural machines returned was 1,972, against 1,286 in 1864. In working these, 208 steam-engines, 1,756 horses, and 13,689 hands were occupied, against 153 steam-engines, 1,110 horses, and 8,962 hands in 1864. The aggregate horse-power of the engines was 5,360, against 3,707. The number of acres reaped and mowed by machinery was 118,287, against 103,494.—(See Table XLVII.)

Agricultural machinery.

83. All descriptions of live stock increased during the year—horses from 103,328 to 117,182, ~~cattle from 640,625 to 675,272~~, sheep from 7,115,943 to 8,406,234, and pigs from 79,655 to 113,530. These estimates include not only the stock upon purchased land throughout the colony, but that upon the Crown land embraced in runs. In the latter respect, the returns of live stock differ from the other portions of the statistics. The number of sheep given represent nearly the whole number in the colony, but the horses, cattle, and pigs, kept about towns and upon allotments of a smaller extent than those the collectors were called upon to visit, and also the working stock upon the roads, no doubt, in many cases, escaped enumeration.

Live stock.

except cattle which from 675,272 to 640,625 augmented

Live stock on
farms and sta-
tions.

84. About three-fourths of the horses, more than half the cattle, and 95 per cent. of the pigs were the property of farmers, but less than a seventh of the sheep belonged to farmers. The balance of the stock returned were the property of squatters, and were kept upon the Crown land comprised in their runs and the purchased land attached thereto.—
(See Tables XLVIII, XLIX, and L.)

Live stock in pro-
portion to area
of the colony.

85. Considering the area of the colony to be 86,831 square miles, there would be, according to the returns of live stock, 1·35 horses, 7·38 head of cattle, 96·81 sheep, and 1·31 pigs, or in all about 107 head of stock, large and small, to the square mile.

Live stock in pro-
portion to popu-
lation.

86. Estimating the population at 610,893, there would be about 1 head of cattle, nearly 14 sheep, and a fraction (about a fifth) of a horse and of a pig to each man, woman, and child in the colony.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM HENRY ARCHER,

Registrar-General.

The Honorable the Chief Secretary.

SUMMARY TABLES

AND

TABULAR RESULTS.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK STATISTICS OF VICTORIA.

1864-5.

TABLE I.—SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA DURING EACH YEAR FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT DOWN TO THE PERIOD OF THE LATEST RETURNS.

YEAR.	Number of Holdings.	Area in Occupation.	Area enclosed.	Area cultivated.	AREA UNDER VARIOUS CROPS.																	PRODUCE RAISED.														NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK.					YEAR.				
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Onions.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Hay.	Tobacco.	Onions.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.	Brandy made.	Horses.		Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
					acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.	gallons.						
1836	50	50	75	155	41,332	...	1836	
1837	1837	
1838	149½	82½	22½	...	20	20	4½	524	13,272	310,946	...	1838			
1839	2,069	1,302	252	161	140	22	...	192	12,600	1839
1840	3,210	1,940	820	300	150	50,420	26,950	9,000	3,372	50,837	782,283	...	1840		
1841	4,881	1,702	1,285	353	82	5	...	932	450	...	72	47,840	37,325	9,385	1,200	3,734	900	1,440	1841	
1842	8,124½	2,432	2,410	761	68	1,419	850	171	10	3½	55,360	66,100	20,025	1,360	5,996	2,300	10	4,065	100,792	1,404,333	...	1842	
1843	12,072½	4,674	2,560	1,063	77½	2,069	1,622	...	3	4	104,040	70,789	25,156	6,933	2,661	10	6,278	167,156	1,602,798	...	1843	
1844	16,529½	6,919½	3,082½	1,636½	106½	...	2	2,487	1,772½	509½	2½	10½	138,436	43,361	40,080	3,290	...	34	12,418	6,459	35	...	20	...	100	...	7,076	187,873	1,860,912	...	1844	
1845	25,133½	11,466½	4,817	749	76½	2,041½	5,000	945	½	37½	234,734	71,368	39,289	1,980	11,138	9,640	163	...	214	...	9,289	231,602	1,792,527	3,986	1845	
1846-7	31,578½	15,802	6,099	1,691½	121½	...	1	2,140½	4,547	1,098	...	78	345,946	185,856	47,737	3,330	...	20	9,024	9,303	1,993	...	2,600	...	11,400	290,439	2,996,992	5,501	1846-7	
1847-8	36,289½	17,679½	7,173	2,161½	130½	...	1	2,638½	5,073½	1,330½	...	101½	349,730	207,385	29,115	3,630	...	20	7,255	9,891	1,863	...	1,300	30	13,292	322,824	4,164,203	5,015	1847-8	
1848-9	40,279½	19,387½	8,289	2,579½	148	2,577½	5,903	1,287	...	107½	410,220	78,877	36,403	3,928	11,988	10,625	3,020	...	6,306	100	16,495	386,688	5,130,277	5,659	1848-9	
1849-50	45,975½	24,247	5,379½	2,303½	28½	2,151	11,180½	519½	½	164½	525,190	129,602	53,913	235	5,929	15,640	6	5,220	515	16,733	346,562	5,318,046	...	1849-50	
1850-1	52,340½	28,510½	5,007½	2,101½	24½	2,837½	13,567	130	...	161½	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	5,613	20,971	4,621	286	21,219	378,806	6,032,783	9,260	1850-1	
1851-2	57,472	29,623½	6,426½	1,327½	11	4	...	2,375½	16,822	708½	...	173½	733,321	132,311	34,331	586	5	...	5,988	29,692	6,447	450	22,086	390,923	6,589,923	7,372	1851-2	
1852-3	36,771½	16,823	2,947½	411½	1	1,978½	14,101½	401½	...	107½	498,704	96,980	9,431	61	4,512	21,287	4,500	500	34,021	431,380	6,551,506	8,996	1852-3	
1853-4	34,816½	7,553½	2,289	411	19½	13	...	1,636½	21,829½	891	11½	162½	154,202	50,787	10,269	60	200	...	2,752	33,918	85	...	596	...	9,680	...	15,166	410,139	5,594,220	...	1853-4	
1854-5	54,905	12,827	5,341	691	35½	18	5	3,297½	31,514	958½	37	180½	250,091	130,746	14,339	387	...	100	8,383	53,627	60	...	1,665	...	9,600	100	27,038	481,640	5,332,007	9,278	1854-5	
1855-6	4,326	115,135½	42,686	17,800	1,548½	121½	...	84½	11,017½	355½	17½	22½	40,188½	1,025	23	207½	38½	1,148,011	614,614	45,151	3,142	...	2,377	59,797	2,909	610	60	83,285	331	2,905	4,365	...	9,372	...	33,430	534,113	4,577,872	20,686	1855-6	
1856-7	7,523	1,532,348½	...	179,982½	80,154½	25,024½	2,233½	326½	16,281½	512½	108½	64½	51,987	969½	76½	279½	24½	...	1,939½	...	1,858,756	641,679	69,548	8,308	36,895	5,073	2,165	308	81,151	651	1,685	6,353	...	10,936	340	47,832	646,613	4,641,548	52,227	1856-7	
1857-8	10,259	2,113,134½	...	237,728½	87,230	40,222½	5,409	445½	...	132½	20,697½	355	119	63½	75,536	2,074½	71	401½	...	4	4,967½	...	1,808,439	1,249,800	156,459	6,558	...	2,797	51,116	1,684	2,876	268	137,476	717	...	4,629	...	5,761	...	55,683	614,537	4,766,022	43,632	1857-8	
1858-9	11,573	2,519,156½	1,724,376½	298,959½	78,234	77,526½	5,322	480	57½	264½	30,026½	332	185½	175½	86,162½	7,409	66½	547½	...	288½	5,883½	5,998½	1,563,113	2,160,358	115,619	9,698	651	4,833	108,467	1,335	2,157	674	113,543	873	2,690	3,579	...	7,740	73	68,323	699,330	5,578,413	37,756	1858-9	
1859-60	13,175	3,015,607½	2,048,092	358,727½	107,092½	90,167½	4,101½	738	149	395½	27,622	220½	382½	296½	98,570½	10,350½	50	811	...	369	6,186½	11,224½	2,296,157	2,553,637	98,433	7,375	2,692	5,590	48,967	674	4,645	1,099	135,643	463	1,029	4,473	...	13,966	150	69,288	683,534	5,794,127	50,965	1859-60	
1860-1	13,653	3,517,033½	2,495,394½	419,380½	161,251½	86,337½	4,123½	1,650	111½	662																																			

AVERAGE PRODUCE—DECENNIAL RETURN.

TABLE II.—Showing the Average Produce per Acre of each of the Principal Crops during the last Ten Years.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
1856	26·9	34·5	29·1	5·4	2·1
1857	23·2	25·6	31·1	2·2	1·6
1858	20·7	31·0	28·9	2·4	1·8
1859	20·0	27·9	21·4	3·6	1·3
1860	21·4	28·3	23·9	1·8	1·4
1861	21·5	30·5	20·3	3·1	1·6
1862	18·3	23·5	19·9	2·2	1·2
1863	18·6	23·1	20·9	2·0	1·1
1864	9·0	23·0	16·8	2·7	1·3
1865	15·2	18·7	16·3	1·9	1·1

PROPORTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL CULTIVATION—DECENNIAL RETURN.

TABLE III.—Showing the Proportion, to the Total Land under Tillage, of that under each of the Principal Crops during the last Ten Years.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	PROPORTION, TO TOTAL LAND CULTIVATED, OF THAT UNDER—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1856	37·0	15·4	1·3	9·5	35·8	·8
1857	44·5	13·9	1·2	9·0	28·8	·4
1858	36·6	16·9	2·2	8·7	31·7	2·5
1859	26·2	25·9	1·8	10·0	28·9	2·9
1860	29·8	25·1	1·1	7·7	27·4	4·2
1861	38·4	20·6	1·0	5·9	21·7	3·8
1862	44·8	20·7	·8	6·2	16·9	3·8
1863	34·8	23·2	1·5	5·3	21·9	6·2
1864	29·4	30·0	1·5	5·4	19·0	7·0
1865	26·1	30·1	1·6	6·5	17·8	8·3

AVERAGES, PERCENTAGES, ETC.—DECENNIAL RETURN.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Average Size of Holdings and that of Farms, the Average Area cultivated on each Holding, the Extent of Land occupied and the Extent cultivated in Proportion to the Population of the Colony, the Percentage of Occupied Land enclosed, and the Percentage cultivated during each of the last Ten Years.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.	Average Size of Holdings.	Average Size of Farms.*	Average Area cultivated by each Holder.	Average Area in Occupation to each Person in the Colony.	Number of Persons in the Colony to every 100 Acres in Cultivation.	Percentage of Occupied Land enclosed.	Percentage of Occupied Land cultivated.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.			
1856	...	...	26·6	...	317	...	...
1857	204	...	23·9	3·7	228	...	11·74
1858	206	90	23·2	4·5	199	...	11·25
1859	218	95	25·8	4·9	161	68·4	11·87
1860	229	94	27·2	5·6	149	67·9	11·89
1861	258	103	30·7	6·5	129	70·9	11·92
1862	273	97	29·4	7·5	124	68·2	10·75
1863	288	96	28·4	8·6	118	71·0	9·86
1864	314	97	28·7	9·6	114	73·8	9·10
1865	334	97	26·1	10·4	123	82·0	7·80

* The figures in this column denote the average size of lots larger than 5 acres and less than 500 acres in extent, which are found to be those usually devoted to farming pursuits.

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.—1.

TABLE V.—Showing the Number of Holders of Purchased Land and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Aggregate Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, the Total Area in Cultivation, and the Number of Acres under each Description of Crop, in each County and Unsettled District, and in the entire Colony, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.				Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.						
					PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						
					Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Mil- let, and Sorghum.	Total.
					acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
Anglesey	...	...	...	91	28,038	815	28,853	1,608	30,461	26,858	3,107	392	778	12	1	...	6	1,189
Bourke	...	...	...	3,900	425,314	226,555	651,869	5,031	656,900	580,546	74,719	11,215	14,542	1,562	8	143	568	28,038
Dalhousie	...	...	...	1,103	139,549	48,781	188,330	3,594	191,924	162,610	47,056	9,660	22,528	278	2	61	569	33,098
Dundas	...	...	...	273	239,308	16,509	255,817	15,902	271,719	247,672	4,264	1,993	678	19	...	...	2	2,692
Evelyn	...	...	...	305	43,947	26,602	70,549	...	70,549	66,907	7,763	608	470	6	...	...	14	1,098
Follett	...	...	...	10	15,078	15	15,093	...	15,093	15,093	117	...	31	...	...	...	...	31
Grant	...	...	...	2,624	444,396	191,037	635,433	7,918	643,351	517,458	40,867	10,533	9,014	1,866	4	76	1,044	22,537
Grenville	...	...	...	652	517,477	23,155	540,632	2,824	543,456	521,052	16,016	3,592	6,274	256	...	9	4	10,135
Hampden	...	...	...	245	606,344	8,192	614,536	1,927	616,463	530,639	5,096	1,836	1,872	146	...	25	17	3,896
Heytesbury	...	...	...	123	38,093	12,551	50,644	...	50,644	45,023	5,050	1,616	595	204	...	...	28	2,443
Mornington	...	...	...	618	131,379	42,675	174,054	3,389	177,443	148,281	4,735	899	928	9	24	7	17	1,884
Normanby	...	...	...	752	233,791	23,412	257,203	19,899	277,102	232,151	12,228	5,190	1,435	102	2	25	14	6,768
Polwarth	...	...	...	292	106,892	7,343	114,235	1,006	115,241	96,854	5,398	2,306	1,288	85	...	...	23	3,702
Ripon	...	...	...	501	456,915	53,767	510,682	2,267	512,949	312,449	27,835	6,314	11,101	172	2	7	8	17,604
Talbot	...	...	...	1,944	263,126	94,017	357,143	2,966	360,109	266,992	92,377	32,600	39,302	524	33	26	129	72,614
Villiers	...	...	...	1,273	443,895	134,922	578,817	93,785	672,602	562,851	39,293	10,080	5,325	970	...	...	221	16,596
Gipps Land	...	...	...	630	168,341	36,297	204,638	13,244	217,882	211,268	7,693	2,913	1,357	154	19	6	23	4,475
The Loddon	...	...	...	1,312	271,176	36,439	307,615	3,327	310,942	188,110	34,747	9,158	6,638	786	27	20	49	16,678
The Murray	...	...	...	1,154	226,460	20,711	247,171	7,240	254,411	210,838	42,568	12,846	18,188	427	461	10	36	31,968
Rodney	...	...	...	125	65,340	3,857	69,197	678	69,875	45,222	4,317	1,031	1,285	40	10	...	6	2,372
The Wimmera	...	...	...	428	58,358	6,244	64,602	1,486	66,088	42,104	4,217	258	674	30	4	4	5	975
Total	...	...	...	18,355	4,923,217	1,013,896	5,937,113	188,091	6,125,204	5,030,978	479,463	125,040	144,303	7,648	597	419	2,783	280,790

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.—1.

TABLE V.—Showing the Number of Holders of Purchased Land and Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Aggregate Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, the Total Area in Cultivation, and the Number of Acres under each Description of Crop, in each County and Unsettled District, and in the entire Colony, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865—*continued*.

EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																							
COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.				GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens).					HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.						OTHER CROPS.						LAND IN FALLOW.	
				Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Cereal Grasses— Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Sorghum.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.		Total.
				acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		acres.
Anglesey	...	...	...	117	...	1	...	118	580	2	...	...	1	970	973	...	11	3	9	62	18	103	144
Bourke	...	...	...	5,834	55	265	260	6,414	18,954	792	193	497	57	7,102	8,641	40	41	597	1,053	2,818	669	5,218	7,454
Dalhousie	...	...	...	3,865	...	8	2	3,875	6,306	29	24	21	...	1,608	1,682	...	34	33	60	420	59	606	1,489
Dundas	...	...	...	178	...	3	1	182	778	10	...	1	...	356	367	...	24	5	...	111	5	145	100
Evelyn	...	...	...	546	...	8	15	569	678	11	17	4	...	422	454	...	1	359	2	209	37	608	4,356
Follett	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
Grant	...	...	...	2,989	23	229	62	3,303	8,613	81	6	39	1	2,524	2,651	43	10	793	71	919	499	2,335	1,428
Grenville	...	...	...	643	...	22	1	666	4,784	3	...	10	...	...	13	...	...	17	2	21	58	98	320
Hampden	...	...	...	248	3	1	...	252	861	...	...	8	...	21	29	...	2	25	...	14	2	43	15
Heytesbury	...	...	...	536	2	7	...	545	226	1	...	...	...	1,792	1,793	...	...	...	...	27	...	27	16
Mornington	...	...	...	635	...	9	1	645	553	4	21	3	...	1,344	1,372	...	124	53	...	75	26	278	3
Normanby	...	...	...	551	3	10	...	564	1,799	1	1	8	...	2,383	2,393	1	19	11	...	230	20	281	423
Polwarth	...	...	...	234	...	8	...	242	189	...	...	17	...	945	962	1	...	2	...	106	48	157	146
Ripon	...	...	...	1,459	...	70	58	1,587	6,423	28	2	3	...	774	807	3	5	39	...	140	26	213	1,201
Talbot	...	...	...	5,316	...	64	28	5,408	10,552	5	6	204	1	292	508	3	18	218	10	211	185	645	2,650
Villiers	...	...	...	5,885	2	71	4	5,962	1,977	26	...	7	...	14,190	14,223	10	49	19	4	325	76	483	52
Gipps Land	...	...	...	596	3	40	2	641	1,058	...	...	95	10	1,135	1,240	1	24	13	2	64	160	264	18
The Loddon	...	...	...	623	7	24	24	678	12,377	19	23	101	15	113	271	15	72	449	3	302	298	1,139	3,604
The Murray	...	...	...	606	...	2	...	608	4,908	81	570	10	9	832	1,502	...	38	863	12	348	134	1,395	2,187
Rodney	...	...	...	79	1	...	...	80	1,188	...	3	36	3	...	42	...	47	35	23	10	...	115	520
The Wimmera	...	...	...	227	3	7	6	243	2,266	11	...	5	...	122	138	3	5	60	13	210	41	332	263
Total	...	...	...	31,172	102	849	464	32,587	85,146	1,104	866	1,069	97	36,925	40,071	120	524	3,594	1,264	6,627	2,361	14,490	26,389

SUMMARY OF VICTORIA.—COUNTIES AND UNSETTLED DISTRICTS.—2.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in each County and Unsettled District, and in the entire Colony, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																					
	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					HAY.	OTHER CROPS.								
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Onions.	Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	VINES.			Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.	
																	Grapes gathered.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gals.	gals.	
Anglesey ...	7,015	16,189	184	7	...	100	23,495	166	...	2	...	168	825	15	30	9,433	13	...	13	...	...
Bourke ...	172,171	300,875	29,821	70	1,873	9,934	514,744	10,451	358	2,154	1,409	14,372	21,067	2,649	258	1,839,747	2,587	1,161	3,748	7,608	...	
Dalhousie ...	147,579	365,000	3,369	40	580	6,882	523,450	4,260	...	10	6	4,276	5,927	65	199	63,686	185	108	293	740	...	
Dundas ...	20,848	7,288	143	...	...	21	28,300	366	...	18	1	385	870	...	115	10,515	40	50	90	296	...
Evelyn ...	3,321	6,045	74	...	...	286	9,726	1,501	...	63	53	1,617	677	...	2	1,036,650	118	147	265	9,170	100
Follett ...	...	74	...	...	...	...	74	12	...	...	...	12	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant ...	132,296	152,155	29,953	50	960	14,449	329,863	4,778	132	1,275	285	6,470	9,339	3,889	54	2,313,566	2,019	5,048	7,067	47,412	50	
Grenville ...	53,910	120,482	4,943	...	92	80	179,512	1,045	...	83	3	1,131	5,684	...	...	50,600	140	37	177	300	...
Hampden ...	25,186	27,115	2,865	...	360	226	55,752	636	3	3	...	642	1,058	...	20	37,000	...	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury ...	17,744	7,784	3,025	...	...	379	28,932	1,323	50	92	...	1,465	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mornington ...	5,671	11,639	36	300	175	222	18,043	1,049	...	55	7	1,111	436	...	1,006	96,517	454	2	456	48	...	
Normanby ...	60,437	16,215	1,374	20	412	195	78,653	1,139	10	43	...	1,192	1,963	6	134	19,440	258	30	288	100	...	
Polwarth ...	17,149	11,457	784	...	...	227	29,617	310	...	10	...	320	212	42	6	12,290	33	56	89	498	...
Ripon ...	130,434	270,798	2,518	...	131	91	403,972	1,929	...	360	184	2,473	9,339	10	58	100,266	232	13	245	63	...	
Talbot ...	594,352	797,337	7,863	230	353	1,587	1,401,722	5,813	...	326	110	6,249	12,626	70	41	502,024	1,297	630	1,927	1,633	20	
Villiers ...	122,415	73,878	15,835	...	...	4,635	216,763	21,645	5	888	37	22,575	2,992	645	666	36,100	52	50	102	242	...
Gipps Land ...	47,906	25,534	3,577	423	130	593	78,163	1,597	12	263	33	1,905	1,283	10	132	16,750	6	71	77	215	...	
The Loddon ...	127,343	119,149	10,755	20	226	442	257,935	742	17	106	137	1,002	13,370	600	503	925,180	4,913	4,741	9,654	17,051	20	
The Murray...	194,836	328,213	6,435	2,769	147	637	533,037	692	...	2	...	694	5,308	...	119	1,455,303	309	3,712	4,021	23,571	35	
Rodney ...	14,940	22,499	756	31	...	66	38,292	81	2	...	...	83	1,336	...	25	32,750	30	189	219	493	...
The Wimmera ...	3,825	14,719	534	20	110	87	19,295	293	7	29	14	343	2,984	82	82	192,591	341	115	456	602	...	
Total ...	1,899,378	2,694,445	124,849	3,980	5,549	41,139	4,769,340	59,828	596	5,782	2,279	68,485	97,731	8,083	3,450	8,750,408	13,027	16,160	29,187	110,042	225	

PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1864-5.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Total Extent of Land under Cultivation, the Number of Acres under each of the Principal Crops, the Gross Produce of each Crop, the Proportion per Cent. of the Acreage under each Crop to the Total Cultivation, and the Average Produce per Acre of each Description of Crop during the Two Years ending 31st March, 1864 and 1865 ; also the Increase or Decrease of each of the Principal Crops in the latter Year.

[illegible]

MINOR CROPS, 1864-5.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Extent of Land under each of the Minor Crops, with their Gross Produce and Average per Acre ; also the Number of Vines, the Quantity of Grapes gathered, and of Wine and Brandy manufactured ; the Number of Acres under Gardens and Orchards ; the Extent of Land in Fallow ; during the Years ending 31st March, 1864 and 1865 ; also the Increase or Decrease of each in the latter Year.

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.						Total Extent of Land under Minor Crops.	MAIZE.			RYE AND BERE.			PEASE, BEANS, MILLET, AND SORGHUM.			TURNIPS.			MANGEL-WURZEL.		
							Acres under Crop	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
1864	...	...	...	...	...	acres. 39,009	1,711	bushels. 33,534	bushels. 19·6	207	bushels. 3,408	bushels. 16·5	975	bushels. 16,471	bushels. 16·9	104	tons. 627	tons. 6·0	836	tons. 8,741	tons. 10·5
1865	...	...	...	...	...	46,093	597	3,980	6·7	419	5,549	13·2	2,783	41,139	14·8	102	596	5·8	849	5,782	6·8
Increase in 1865 ...						7,084	...	...	...	212	2,141	...	1,808	24,668	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
Decrease in 1865...						...	1,114	29,554	12·9	...	...	3·3	...	...	2·1	2	31	0·2	...	2,959	3·7

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH.						BEET, CARROTS, PARS- NIPS, AND CABBAGE.			ONIONS.			TOBACCO.			VINES.						Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Land in Fallow.
						Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.	Acres under Crop.	Number of Vines.	Grapes gathered.		Wine manufactured.	Brandy manufactured.				
																	Not made into Wine or Brandy.	Made into Wine or Brandy.						
1864	...	...	...	...	...	431	4,761	11·0	157	9,895	63·1	623	5,913	9·5	3,076	6,943,551	cwt. 15,656	cwt. 16,954	gallons. 120,894	gallons. 10	389	5,955	2,327	22,218
1865	...	...	...	...	...	464	2,279	4·9	120	8,083	67·4	524	3,450	6·6	3,594	8,750,408	13,027	16,160	110,042	225	1,264	6,627	2,361	26,389
Increase in 1865 ...						33	...	...	...	...	4·3	...	...	...	518	1,806,857	...	...	...	215	875	672	34	4,171
Decrease in 1865...						...	2,482	6·1	37	1,812	...	99	2,463	2·9	...	...	2,629	794	10,852	...	...	...	...	...

INCREASE OF OCCUPIERS.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Number of Holders in each County and Unsettled District in the Two Years ending 31st March, 1864 and 1865, with the Increase or Decrease in each during the Interval between those Two Years.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF OCCUPIERS.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1864.	1865.		
Anglesey	90	91	1	...
Bourke	4,068	3,900	...	168
Dalhousie	1,144	1,103	...	41
Dundas	261	273	12	...
Evelyn	302	305	3	...
Follett	11	10	...	1
Grant	2,743	2,624	...	119
Grenville	608	652	44	...
Hampden	220	245	25	...
Heytesbury	121	123	2	...
Mornington	624	618	...	6
Normanby	743	752	9	...
Polwarth	262	292	30	...
Ripon	406	501	95	...
Talbot	1,812	1,944	132	...
Villiers	1,276	1,273	...	3
Gipps Land	540	630	90	...
The Loddon	1,079	1,312	233	...
The Murray	1,042	1,154	112	...
Rodney	107	125	18	...
The Wimmera	220	428	208	...
Total	17,679	18,355	676	...

INCREASE OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.

TABLE X.—Showing the Aggregate Extent of Land in Occupation in each County and Unsettled District in the Two Years ending 31st March, 1864 and 1865, with the Increase or Decrease in each during the Interval between those Two Years.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1864.	1865.		
Anglesey	acres. 29,767	acres. 30,461	acres. 694	...
Bourke	660,813	656,900	...	3,913
Dalhousie	178,616	191,924	13,308	...
Dundas	249,587	271,719	22,132	...
Evelyn	67,903	70,549	2,646	...
Follett	15,244	15,093	...	151
Grant	621,658	643,351	21,693	...
Grenville	537,789	543,456	5,667	...
Hampden	401,993	616,463	214,470	...
Heytesbury	45,809	50,644	4,835	...
Mornington	184,077	177,443	...	6,634
Normanby	238,412	277,102	38,690	...
Polwarth	123,998	115,241	...	8,757
Ripon	474,253	512,949	38,696	...
Talbot	355,257	360,109	4,852	...
Villiers	612,950	672,602	59,652	...
Gipps Land	203,740	217,882	14,142	...
The Loddon	184,574	310,942	126,368	...
The Murray	243,525	254,411	10,886	...
Rodney	59,833	69,875	10,042	...
The Wimmera	64,733	66,088	1,355	...
Total	5,554,531	6,125,204	570,673	...

INCREASE OF ENCLOSED LAND.

TABLE XI.—Showing the Aggregate Extent of Enclosed Land in each County and Unsettled District, in the Two Years ending 31st March, 1864 and 1865, with the Increase or Decrease in each during the Interval between those Two Years.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.					EXTENT OF ENCLOSED LAND.		Increase.	Decrease.
					1864.	1865.		
					acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Anglesey	...	...	...	...	21,488	26,858	5,370	...
Bourke	...	...	...	...	550,010	580,546	30,536	...
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	161,295	162,610	1,315	...
Dundas	...	...	...	...	147,350	247,672	100,322	...
Evelyn	...	...	...	...	67,250	66,907	...	343
Follett	...	...	...	...	15,236	15,093	...	143
Grant	...	...	...	...	476,060	517,458	41,398	...
Grenville	...	...	...	...	444,774	521,052	76,278	...
Hampden	...	...	...	...	302,364	530,639	228,275	...
Heytesbury	...	...	...	...	37,656	45,023	7,367	...
Mornington	...	...	...	...	157,146	148,281	...	8,865
Normanby	...	...	...	...	177,080	232,151	55,071	...
Polwarth	...	...	...	...	119,423	96,854	...	22,569
Ripon	...	...	...	...	194,081	312,449	118,368	...
Talbot	...	...	...	...	239,413	266,992	27,579	...
Villiers	...	...	...	...	424,229	562,851	138,622	...
Gipps Land	...	...	...	...	179,431	211,268	31,837	...
The Loddon	...	...	...	...	123,782	188,110	64,328	...
The Murray	...	...	...	...	183,592	210,838	27,246	...
Rodney	...	...	...	...	38,375	45,222	6,847	...
The Wimmera	...	...	...	...	38,465	42,104	3,639	...
Total	...	...	...	...	4,098,500	5,030,978	932,478	...

DECREASE OF TILLAGE.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Aggregate Extent of Land in Cultivation in each County and Unsettled District, in the Two Years ending 31st March, 1864 and 1865, with the Increase or Decrease in each during the Interval between those Two Years.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.					EXTENT OF LAND UNDER CROP.		Increase.	Decrease.
					1864.	1865.		
					acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Anglesey	...	...	...	...	2,371	3,107	736	...
Bourke	...	...	...	...	90,363	74,719	...	15,644
Dalhousie	...	...	...	...	50,099	47,056	...	3,043
Dundas	...	...	...	...	3,363	4,264	901	...
Evelyn	...	...	...	...	5,884	7,763	1,879	...
Follett	...	...	...	...	96	117	21	...
Grant	...	...	...	...	60,076	40,867	...	19,209
Grenville	...	...	...	...	16,997	16,016	...	981
Hampden	...	...	...	...	5,608	5,096	...	512
Heytesbury	...	...	...	...	3,884	5,050	1,166	...
Mornington	...	...	...	...	6,365	4,735	...	1,630
Normanby	...	...	...	...	11,232	12,228	996	...
Polwarth	...	...	...	...	5,734	5,398	...	336
Ripon	...	...	...	...	26,100	27,835	1,735	...
Talbot	...	...	...	...	82,917	92,377	9,460	...
Villiers	...	...	...	...	43,787	39,223	...	4,494
Gipps Land	...	...	...	...	8,716	7,693	...	1,023
The Loddon	...	...	...	...	34,026	34,747	721	...
The Murray	...	...	...	...	42,656	42,568	...	88
Rodney	...	...	...	...	4,229	4,317	88	...
The Wimmera	...	...	...	...	3,295	4,217	922	...
Total	...	...	...	...	507,798	479,463	...	28,335

AVERAGE AREA OF HOLDINGS AND PROPORTION CULTIVATED.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Average Extent of Holdings, the Area of each under Crop, and the Proportion per Cent. of Occupied Land in Cultivation, in each County and Unsettled District, and in the entire Colony, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Average Extent of Holdings.		Average Area placed in Cultivation by each Holder.	Proportion of Occupied Land in Cultivation.
	acres.		acres.	per cent.
Anglesey	334.7		34.1	10.2
Bourke	168.4		19.2	11.4
Dalhousie	174.0		42.7	24.5
Dundas	995.3		15.6	1.5
Evelyn	231.3		25.5	11.0
Follett	1,509.3		11.7	.8
Grant	245.2		15.6	6.4
Grenville	833.5		24.6	2.9
Hampden	2,516.2		20.8	.8
Heytesbury	411.7		41.1	10.0
Mornington	287.1		7.7	2.7
Normanby	368.5		16.3	4.4
Polwarth	394.7		18.5	4.7
Ripon	1,023.9		55.6	5.4
Talbot	185.2		47.5	25.6
Villiers	528.4		30.9	5.8
Gipps Land	345.8		12.3	3.5
The Loddon	237.0		26.5	11.2
The Murray	220.5		36.9	16.7
Rodney	559.0		34.5	6.2
The Wimmera	154.4		9.9	6.4
Total	333.7		26.1	7.8

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER VARIOUS CROPS.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Proportion, to the Total Land in Cultivation, of that placed under each of the Principal Crops in each County and Unsettled District, and in the entire Colony, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Anglesey	12.6	25.0	.4	3.8	18.7	31.3
Bourke	15.0	19.5	2.1	7.8	25.4	11.8
Dalhousie	20.5	47.9	.6	8.2	13.4	3.6
Dundas	46.7	15.9	.4	4.2	18.2	8.6
Evelyn	7.8	6.1	.1	7.0	8.7	5.8
Follett ... ..	...	26.5	...	4.3	65.0	...
Grant	25.8	22.1	4.6	7.3	21.1	6.5
Grenville	22.4	39.2	1.6	4.0	29.9	.1
Hampden	36.0	36.7	2.9	4.9	16.9	.6
Heytesbury	32.0	11.8	4.0	10.6	4.1	35.5
Mornington	19.0	19.6	.2	13.4	11.7	29.0
Normanby	42.4	11.7	.8	4.5	14.7	19.6
Polwarth	42.7	23.9	1.6	4.3	3.5	17.8
Ripon	22.7	39.9	.6	5.2	23.1	2.9
Talbot	35.3	42.5	.6	5.8	11.4	.6
Villiers	25.7	13.6	2.5	15.0	5.0	36.2
Gipps Land	37.9	17.6	2.0	7.7	13.8	16.1
The Loddon	26.4	19.1	2.3	1.8	35.6	.8
The Murray	30.2	45.1	1.0	1.4	11.5	3.5
Rodney	23.9	29.8	.9	1.8	27.5	1.0
The Wimmera	6.1	16.0	.7	5.4	53.7	3.3
Total	26.1	30.1	1.6	6.5	17.8	8.3

AVERAGE PRODUCE.

TABLE XV.—Showing the Average Produce per Acre of the Principal Crops in each County and Unsettled District, and in the entire Colony, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
				bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.
Anglesey	...	...	...	17·9	20·8	15·3	1·4	1·4
Bourke	...	...	...	15·4	20·7	19·1	1·8	1·1
Dalhousie	...	...	...	15·3	16·2	12·1	1·1	·9
Dundas	...	...	...	10·5	10·7	7·5	2·1	1·1
Evelyn	...	...	...	5·5	12·9	12·3	2·7	1·0
Follett	...	...	...	...	2·4	...	2·4	1·0
Grant	...	...	...	12·6	16·9	16·1	1·6	1·1
Grenville	...	...	...	15·0	19·2	19·3	1·6	1·2
Hampden	...	...	...	13·7	14·5	19·6	2·6	1·2
Heytesbury	...	...	...	11·0	13·1	14·8	2·5	1·6
Mornington	...	...	...	6·3	12·5	4·0	1·7	·8
Normanby	...	...	...	11·6	11·3	13·5	2·1	1·1
Polwarth	...	...	...	7·4	8·9	9·2	1·4	1·1
Ripon	...	...	...	20·7	24·4	14·6	1·3	1·5
Talbot	...	...	...	18·2	20·2	15·0	1·1	1·2
Villiers	...	...	...	12·1	13·9	16·3	3·7	1·5
Gipps Land	...	...	...	16·4	18·8	23·2	2·8	1·2
The Loddon	...	...	...	13·9	17·9	13·7	1·2	1·1
The Murray	...	...	...	15·2	18·0	15·1	1·1	1·1
Rodney	...	...	...	14·5	17·5	18·9	1·0	1·1
The Wimmera	...	...	...	14·8	21·8	17·8	1·3	1·3
Total				15·2	18·7	16·3	1·9	1·1

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—1.

HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS—NUMBER—1858-1865.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the Number of Holdings of each Class during the last Eight Years.

Year ending 31st March.		Total Number of Holdings.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS OF—								
			1 Acre to 5 Acres.	5 to 15 Acres.	15 to 30 Acres.	30 to 50 Acres.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 200 Acres.	200 to 350 Acres.	350 to 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
1858	...	10,259	1,082	1,429	1,143	997	1,812	1,722	1,206		868
1859	...	11,573	786	1,674	1,241	1,206	2,199	2,087	1,140	273	967
1860	...	13,175	1,082	1,905	1,439	1,380	2,477	2,316	1,220	327	1,029
1861	...	13,653	1,042	1,900	1,402	1,369	573	2,520	1,340	380	1,127
1862	...	14,960	998	2,000	1,648	1,533	2,864	2,843	1,444	381	1,249
1863	...	16,416	1,054	2,273	1,917	1,638	3,104	3,279	1,457	423	1,271
1864	...	17,679	1,348	2,437	1,975	1,749	3,396	3,440	1,545	459	1,330
1865	...	18,355	1,344	2,464	1,990	1,846	3,486	3,717	1,657	477	1,374

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—2.

HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS—EXTENT—1858-1865.

TABLE XVII.—Showing the Extent of Land comprised in Holdings of each Class during the last Eight Years.

Year ending 31st March.	Total Extent occupied.	EXTENT OF LAND CONTAINED IN HOLDINGS OF—								
		1 Acre to 5 Acres.	5 to 15 Acres.	15 to 30 Acres.	30 to 50 Acres.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 200 Acres.	200 to 350 Acres.	350 to 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1858	2,113,134½	2,233	12,263¼	23,880½	37,736¾	127,156½	235,640¼	361,527½		1,312,697
1859	2,519,156¾	2,251½	14,458¾	25,823	44,816½	153,150¼	284,047¼	298,681½	110,212½	1,585,715½
1860	3,015,607¼	3,008	16,558	30,032½	52,288½	173,979	317,518¾	318,485½	133,100	1,970,637
1861	3,517,033½	3,007¼	16,388½	29,232½	54,313¾	187,876¼	352,136¾	345,344¾	156,673¾	2,372,060
1862	4,090,784	3,421	17,175	34,012	58,400	201,524	392,036	377,172	155,113	2,851,931
1863	4,722,050¼	3,108	19,505½	39,868¼	62,681½	222,066	453,416	380,037	173,931	3,367,437
1864	5,554,531	4,039½	21,375½	41,457	68,091	249,458	479,051	406,303	188,664	4,096,092
1865	6,125,204	3,906	21,219	41,182	69,918	248,597	511,517	431,565	195,750	4,601,550

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—3.

LAND CULTIVATED ON HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS—1858-1865.

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the Extent of Land cultivated on Holdings of each Class during the last Eight Years.

Year ending 31st March.	Total Extent cultivated.	EXTENT OF LAND CULTIVATED ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		1 Acre to 5 Acres.	5 to 15 Acres.	15 to 30 Acres.	30 to 50 Acres.	50 to 100 Acres.	100 to 200 Acres.	200 to 350 Acres.	350 to 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1858	237,129½	1,789¼	8,039	12,321½	14,619	40,275¾	59,083¾	...	...	39,444½
1859	298,959¾	1,788½	9,379¾	13,291¾	19,216½	55,275½	79,026½	56,882½	17,113½	46,98¾
1860	358,727¾	2,181¼	10,566	15,869½	24,153¼	69,117	96,060¼	67,963¾	21,598¾	51,217¾
1861	419,380¼	2,301¼	10,940¾	15,876½	26,474¾	79,264	115,729½	80,741¾	28,749½	59,302¼
1862	439,895	2,253	10,858	17,382	27,770	83,413	124,930	87,282	24,754	61,253
1863	465,430	1,973¼	11,938¾	19,802¾	29,639½	90,093¼	134,473½	83,649¾	27,196¼	66,664
1864	507,798	2,828½	12,279½	20,537¼	30,872	97,884	147,375½	91,021	32,541½	72,458¾
1865	479,463	2,274	10,754	17,740	27,674	89,918	142,580	87,155	30,090	71,278

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—4.

INCREASE OF EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS—NUMBER.

TABLE XIX.—Showing the Number of Holdings of each Class in the Two Years ending the 31st March, 1864 and 1865, with the Increase of each Class during the Interval between these Two Years.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.				NUMBER OF HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS.		Increase.	Decrease.
				1864.	1865.		
1 acre to 5 acres	...	...	...	1,348	1,344	...	4
5 acres to 15 acres	...	...	...	2,437	2,464	27	...
15 " 30 "	...	...	...	1,975	1,990	15	...
30 " 50 "	...	...	...	1,749	1,846	97	...
50 " 100 "	...	...	...	3,396	3,486	90	...
100 " 200 "	...	...	...	3,440	3,717	277	...
200 " 350 "	...	...	...	1,545	1,657	112	...
350 " 500 "	...	...	...	459	477	18	...
500 " and upwards	...	...	...	1,330	1,374	44	...
Total	...	...	...	17,679	18,355	676	...

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—5.

INCREASE OF EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS—EXTENT.

TABLE XX.—Showing the Aggregate Extent of Land comprised in Holdings of each Class in the Two Years ending 31st March, 1864 and 1865, with the Increase or Decrease of each Class during the Interval between those Two Years.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.				AGGREGATE EXTENT OF LAND COMPRISED IN EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS.		Increase.	Decrease.
				1864.	1865.		
				acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
1 acre to 5 acres	...	...	...	4,039½	3,906	...	133½
5 acres to 15 "	...	...	...	21,375½	21,219	...	156½
15 " 30 "	...	...	...	41,457	41,182	...	275
30 " 50 "	...	...	...	68,091	69,918	1,827	...
50 " 100 "	...	...	...	249,458	248,597	...	861
100 " 200 "	...	...	...	479,051	511,517	32,466	...
200 " 350 "	...	...	...	406,303	431,565	25,262	...
350 " 500 "	...	...	...	188,664	195,750	7,086	...
500 " and upwards	...	...	...	4,096,092	4,601,550	505,458	...
Total	...	...	...	5,554,531	6,125,204	570,673	...

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—6.

DECREASE OF CULTIVATION ON EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Area cultivated on Holdings of each Class in the Two Years ending 31st March, 1864 and 1865, with the Decrease of Cultivation on each Class during the Interval between those Two Years.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.				AREA CULTIVATED ON EACH CLASS OF HOLDINGS.		Decrease.
				1864.	1865.	
				acres.	acres.	acres.
1 acre to 5 acres	...	...	...	2,828½	2,274	554½
5 acres to 15 "	...	...	...	12,279½	10,754	1,525
15 " 30 "	...	...	...	20,537½	17,740	2,797½
30 " 50 "	...	...	...	30,872	27,674	3,198
50 " 100 "	...	...	...	97,884	89,918	7,966
100 " 200 "	...	...	...	147,375½	142,580	4,795½
200 " 350 "	...	...	...	91,021	87,155	3,866
350 " 500 "	...	...	...	32,541½	30,090	2,451½
500 " and upwards	...	...	...	72,458¾	71,278	1,180¾
Total	...	...	...	507,798	479,463	28,335

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—7.

LAND HELD AND CULTIVATED BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Proportion of Land occupied and cultivated by Holders of Allotments classified as to Size, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.	HOLDERS.		LAND IN OCCUPATION.			LAND IN CULTIVATION.			
	Number.	Proportion per Cent.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		Proportion per Cent.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		Proportion per Cent.	Percentage of Land in Occupation.
			Total.	Average of each Class.		Total.	Average of each Class.		
1 acre to 5 acres	1,344	7·3	3,906	2·9	·1	2,274	1·7	·5	58·2
5 acres to 15 "	2,464	13·4	21,219	8·6	·3	10,754	4·4	2·2	50·7
15 " 30 "	1,990	10·8	41,182	20·7	·7	17,740	8·9	3·7	43·1
30 " 50 "	1,846	10·1	69,918	37·9	1·2	27,674	15·0	5·8	39·6
50 " 100 "	3,486	19·0	248,597	71·3	4·1	89,918	25·8	18·8	36·2
100 " 200 "	3,717	20·3	511,517	137·6	8·4	142,580	38·3	29·7	27·9
200 " 350 "	1,657	9·0	431,565	260·4	7·0	87,155	52·6	18·1	20·2
350 " 500 "	477	2·6	195,750	410·4	3·1	30,090	63·1	6·3	15·4
500 " and upwards	1,374	7·5	4,601,550	3,349·0	75·1	71,278	51·9	14·9	1·5
Total...	18,355	100·0	6,125,204	333·7	100·0	479,463	26·1	100·0	7·8

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—8.

LAND UNDER VARIOUS CROPS, AND PRODUCE RAISED BY EACH CLASS.

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the Relative Proportion of Land cultivated with Wheat, Oats, other Cereals, Green Crops, Hay, and other Tillage, and of Produce raised on Allotments classified as to Size, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.			WHEAT.						OATS.						CEREALS, EXCLUSIVE OF WHEAT AND OATS.					
			ACREAGE.			PRODUCE.			ACREAGE.			PRODUCE.			ACREAGE.			PRODUCE.		
			Total under Crop	Proportion per Cent.	Percentage of the Land in Cultivation	Gross.	Average per Acre.	Percentage to the Total raised.	Total under Crop	Proportion per Cent.	Percentage of the Land in Cultivation	Gross.	Average per Acre.	Percentage to the Total raised.	Total under Crop	Proportion per Cent.	Percentage of the Land in Cultivation	Gross.	Average per Acre.	Percentage to the Total raised.
						bushels.	bushels.	bushels.				bushels.	bushels.	bushels.				bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1 acre to 5 acres	...	...	130	1	5.7	1,943	14.6	1	143	1	6.3	2,516	17.6	1	24	2	1	362	15.1	2
5 acres to 15 "	...	...	1,346	1.1	12.5	18,077	13.4	1.0	1,446	1.0	13.4	26,429	18.3	1.0	199	1.8	1.8	2,828	14.2	1.6
15 " 30 "	...	...	3,009	2.4	17.0	42,862	14.2	2.3	3,460	2.3	19.5	65,050	18.8	2.4	223	1.9	1.3	4,025	18.0	2.2
30 " 50 "	...	...	5,936	4.8	21.5	89,117	15.0	4.7	7,760	5.4	28.0	145,525	18.7	5.4	571	5.0	2.1	7,768	13.6	4.8
50 " 100 "	...	...	25,125	20.1	27.9	394,655	15.7	20.8	31,650	22.0	35.2	597,065	18.8	22.2	1,653	14.4	1.8	23,846	14.4	13.5
100 " 200 "	...	...	42,196	33.7	29.6	650,374	15.4	34.2	49,075	34.0	34.4	907,673	18.4	33.7	3,971	34.7	2.8	58,868	14.8	33.5
200 " 350 "	...	...	25,679	20.5	29.4	386,571	15.1	20.3	27,458	19.0	31.5	526,751	19.1	19.5	2,798	24.4	3.2	45,644	16.3	26.0
350 " 500 "	...	...	7,706	6.2	25.6	113,951	14.8	6.0	9,680	6.7	32.1	170,802	17.6	6.4	516	4.5	1.7	8,491	16.5	4.8
500 " and upwards	...	...	13,913	11.1	19.5	201,828	14.5	10.6	13,630	9.5	19.1	252,634	18.5	9.3	1,492	13.1	2.1	23,685	15.9	13.4
Total	...	...	125,040	100.0	26.1	1,899,378	15.2	100.0	144,303	100.0	30.1	2,694,445	18.7	100.0	11,447	100.0	2.4	175,517	15.3	100.0

SIZE OF HOLDINGS.			GREEN CROPS.						HAY.						OTHER TILLAGE.		
			ACREAGE.			PRODUCE.			ACREAGE.			PRODUCE.			ACREAGE.		
			Total under Crop.	Proportion per Cent.	Percentage of the Land in Cultivation.	Gross.	Average per Acre.	Percentage to the Total raised.	Total under Crop.	Proportion per Cent.	Percentage of the Land in Cultivation.	Gross.	Average per Acre.	Percentage to the Total raised.	Total under Crop.	Proportion per Cent.	Percentage of the Land in Cultivation.
						tons.	tons.	tons.				tons.	tons.	tons.			
1 acre to 5 acres	...	...	423	1.3	18.6	1,027	2.4	1.5	322	3	14.1	479	1.5	5	1,232	1.5	54.2
5 acres to 15 "	...	...	1,786	5.5	16.6	4,865	2.7	7.1	1,854	2.1	17.2	2,284	1.2	2.3	4,123	5.1	38.3
15 " 30 "	...	...	1,976	6.1	11.1	4,665	2.4	6.8	4,436	5.2	25.1	5,204	1.2	5.3	4,636	5.7	26.1
30 " 50 "	...	...	2,397	7.4	8.4	4,674	1.9	6.8	7,080	8.3	25.6	7,846	1.1	8.0	3,930	4.9	14.2
50 " 100 "	...	...	6,124	18.8	6.8	11,542	1.9	16.9	16,923	19.8	18.9	19,120	1.1	19.6	8,443	10.5	9.4
100 " 200 "	...	...	10,442	32.0	7.3	21,114	2.0	30.9	22,710	26.6	15.9	26,735	1.2	27.4	14,185	17.5	9.9
200 " 350 "	...	...	5,374	16.5	6.2	11,693	2.2	17.1	14,728	17.3	16.9	15,957	1.1	16.3	11,117	13.7	12.7
350 " 500 "	...	...	1,347	4.1	4.5	2,576	1.9	3.7	5,481	6.8	18.2	6,339	1.2	6.5	5,360	6.6	17.8
500 " and upwards	...	...	2,718	8.3	3.8	6,329	2.3	9.2	11,612	13.6	16.3	13,767	1.1	14.1	27,914	34.5	39.1
Total	...	...	32,587	100.0	6.8	68,485	2.1	100.0	85,146	100.0	17.8	97,731	1.1	100.0	80,940	100.0	16.8

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—9.

NUMBER OF HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing the Number of Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.				Total.	NUMBER OF HOLDINGS OF—								
					More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey ... ..	...	...	...	91	4	5	4	9	19	15	12	5	18
Bourke ... ..	...	...	...	3,900	396	737	527	332	586	624	364	111	223
Dalhousie ... ..	...	...	...	1,103	13	74	82	128	244	311	148	51	52
Dundas ... ..	...	...	...	273	20	34	26	16	47	60	16	7	47
Evelyn ... ..	...	...	...	305	16	26	23	26	77	62	34	9	38
Follett ... ..	...	...	...	10	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Grant ... ..	...	...	...	2,624	189	378	323	342	533	459	201	49	150
Grenville ... ..	...	...	...	652	35	54	59	74	133	145	44	15	93
Hampden ... ..	...	...	...	245	2	32	25	29	40	48	14	3	52
Heytesbury ... ..	...	...	...	123	5	2	10	6	18	50	19	2	11
Mornington ... ..	...	...	...	618	53	63	44	36	89	140	88	24	81
Normanby ... ..	...	...	...	752	59	95	52	71	150	184	56	21	64
Polwarth ... ..	...	...	...	292	13	43	24	23	52	75	30	4	28
Ripon ... ..	...	...	...	501	31	33	56	38	115	143	41	11	33
Talbot	1,944	80	158	195	240	515	460	182	40	74
Villiers	1,273	119	249	138	93	168	244	119	31	112
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Gipps Land	630	90	95	54	61	77	123	46	15	69
The Loddon	1,312	93	145	170	180	277	237	90	38	82
The Murray	1,154	28	137	102	104	276	285	119	27	76
Rodney	125	7	4	7	8	22	27	26	4	20
The Wimmera	428	90	95	69	36	48	25	7	10	48
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Total	18,355	1,344	2,464	1,990	1,846	3,486	3,717	1,657	477	1,374
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Percentage	100·0	7·3	13·4	10·8	10·1	19·0	20·3	9·0	2·6	7·5

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—10.

EXTENT OF LAND IN HOLDINGS OF EACH CLASS.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the Extent of Land embraced in Holdings of various Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.				Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES OF LAND OCCUPIED BY HOLDERS OF—								
					More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey ... ..	...	...	...	30,461	18	48	75	382	1,437	2,170	3,316	2,033	20,982
Bourke ... ..	...	...	...	656,900	1,191	6,267	10,633	12,466	40,388	87,082	95,698	46,151	357,924
Dalhousie ... ..	...	...	...	191,924	42	664	1,716	4,721	17,630	42,845	37,622	20,560	66,124
Dundas ... ..	...	...	...	271,719	62	272	554	621	3,794	7,925	4,061	2,837	251,593
Evelyn ... ..	...	...	...	70,549	46	223	459	702	5,322	8,680	8,498	3,835	42,784
Follett ... ..	...	...	...	15,093	3	58	...	...	...	...	320	...	14,712
Grant ... ..	...	...	...	643,351	554	3,379	6,678	13,018	37,825	62,632	50,711	20,650	447,904
Grenville ... ..	...	...	...	543,456	93	457	1,236	2,785	9,465	19,938	11,994	5,859	491,629
Hampden ... ..	...	...	...	616,463	7	306	545	1,123	2,734	6,494	3,757	1,113	600,384
Heytesbury ... ..	...	...	...	50,644	17	20	227	241	1,259	6,842	4,714	811	36,513
Mornington ... ..	...	...	...	177,443	139	525	905	1,408	5,977	19,531	24,228	10,128	114,602
Normanby ... ..	...	...	...	277,102	176	848	1,083	2,850	10,759	25,600	14,382	8,540	212,864
Polwarth ... ..	...	...	...	115,241	36	354	451	902	3,879	10,697	8,032	1,636	89,254
Ripon ... ..	...	...	...	512,949	85	265	1,114	1,471	8,491	20,200	10,651	4,562	466,110
Talbot ... ..	...	...	...	360,109	241	1,436	4,245	8,845	37,739	62,069	46,109	16,433	182,992
Villiers ... ..	...	...	...	672,602	347	2,145	2,840	3,568	12,050	34,515	30,948	12,773	573,416
Gipps Land ... ..	...	...	...	217,882	203	795	1,138	2,230	5,177	17,030	13,001	6,491	171,817
The Loddon ... ..	...	...	...	310,942	278	1,247	3,693	6,949	19,692	31,836	23,307	15,539	208,401
The Murray ... ..	...	...	...	254,411	97	1,155	2,028	4,015	19,942	38,485	31,079	10,909	146,701
Rodney ... ..	...	...	...	69,875	21	40	141	308	1,760	3,462	7,435	1,680	55,028
The Wimmera ... ..	...	...	...	66,088	250	715	1,421	1,313	3,277	3,484	1,702	3,210	50,716
Total ... ..	...	...	...	6,125,204	3,906	21,219	41,182	69,918	248,597	511,517	431,565	195,750	4,601,550
Percentage ... ..	...	...	...	100·0	·1	·3	·7	1·2	4·1	8·4	7·0	3·1	75·1

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—11.

EXTENT CULTIVATED BY EACH CLASS OF LANDHOLDERS.

TABLE XXVI.—Showing the Extent of Land cultivated on Holdings of various Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES OF LAND CULTIVATED BY HOLDERS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey	3,107	5	19	29	128	467	659	294	266	1,240
Bourke	74,719	851	3,811	4,435	4,206	10,618	19,122	13,874	4,587	13,215
Dalhousie	47,056	22	359	946	2,249	7,056	14,642	9,323	6,303	6,156
Dundas	4,264	20	113	298	218	724	1,528	496	123	744
Evelyn	7,763	42	138	126	176	1,680	2,544	1,284	433	1,340
Follett	117	3	35	...	...	...	...	15	...	64
Grant	40,867	305	1,419	2,416	3,772	7,705	11,137	6,630	1,864	5,619
Grenville	16,016	23	183	583	1,149	4,497	5,044	2,795	364	1,378
Hampden	5,096	3	146	201	665	1,422	1,501	475	216	467
Heytesbury	5,050	11	16	113	61	381	1,641	542	81	2,204
Mornington	4,735	22	86	116	118	401	890	1,074	215	1,813
Normanby	12,228	88	335	331	537	2,399	3,685	1,507	604	2,742
Polwarth	5,398	16	59	238	177	932	2,048	762	...	1,166
Ripon	27,835	56	144	546	939	6,160	10,998	5,871	1,611	1,510
Talbot	92,377	152	794	2,461	5,325	22,340	30,389	16,461	5,389	9,066
Villiers	39,293	273	1,556	1,672	1,696	4,587	10,235	7,896	2,540	8,838
Gipps Land	7,693	79	224	320	420	892	1,730	1,471	221	2,336
The Loddon	34,747	177	702	1,640	3,354	8,045	8,938	5,944	2,709	3,238
The Murray	42,568	51	448	756	1,975	8,032	13,561	8,623	2,346	6,476
Rodney	4,317	20	26	65	100	574	1,176	1,570	56	730
The Wimmera	4,217	55	141	448	409	1,006	812	248	162	936
Total	479,463	2,274	10,754	17,740	27,674	89,918	142,580	87,155	30,090	71,278
Percentage	100.0	.5	2.2	3.7	5.8	18.8	29.7	18.1	6.3	14.9

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—12.

EXTENT PLACED UNDER WHEAT BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXVII.—Showing the Extent of Land placed under Wheat on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES UNDER WHEAT ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey	392	...	1	11	22	124	81	33	55	65
Bourke	11,215	17	99	120	231	1,695	3,702	2,579	614	2,158
Dalhousie	9,660	5	69	157	396	1,428	3,030	2,174	1,207	1,194
Dundas	1,993	...	36	73	145	427	924	173	95	120
Evelyn	608	...	5	6	22	153	109	188	55	70
Follett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	10,533	17	174	353	821	1,962	3,129	2,288	439	1,350
Grenville	3,592	3	35	90	197	867	1,534	619	32	215
Hampden	1,836	1	42	76	216	547	730	144	6	74
Heytesbury	1,616	...	4	42	22	147	784	318	60	239
Mornington	899	...	8	22	22	98	229	255	63	202
Normanby	5,190	8	145	89	233	1,199	2,254	779	298	185
Polwarth	2,306	3	13	83	49	523	1,154	417	...	64
Ripon	6,314	5	17	96	177	1,367	2,355	1,735	441	121
Talbot	32,600	12	102	642	1,434	7,656	11,019	5,932	2,013	3,790
Villiers	10,080	28	369	547	614	1,783	3,533	2,225	495	486
Gipps Land	2,913	4	55	128	159	315	707	649	93	803
The Loddon	9,158	25	69	265	525	1,941	2,485	2,142	814	892
The Murray	12,846	2	94	169	611	2,699	4,071	2,531	891	1,778
Rodney	1,031	...	3	10	16	90	335	456	35	86
The Wimmera	258	...	6	30	24	104	31	42	...	21
Total	125,040	130	1,346	3,009	5,936	25,125	42,196	25,679	7,706	13,913
Percentage	100.0	.1	1.1	2.4	4.8	20.1	33.7	20.5	6.2	11.1

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—13.

EXTENT PLACED UNDER OATS BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXVIII.—Showing the Extent of Land placed under Oats on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES UNDER OATS ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey	778	...	3	11	63	162	200	155	134	50
Bourke	14,542	20	215	194	421	2,749	5,078	2,686	888	2,291
Dalhousie	22,528	9	110	433	1,033	3,196	7,236	4,511	3,128	2,872
Dundas	678	4	23	23	35	95	232	195	10	61
Evelyn	470	...	5	8	9	157	107	69	43	72
Follett	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	25
Grant	9,014	39	319	654	1,113	2,023	2,308	1,208	333	1,017
Grenville	6,274	...	60	239	419	1,940	1,826	1,210	203	377
Hampden	1,872	...	26	76	306	631	566	167	1	99
Heytesbury	595	...	7	9	20	83	357	77	1	41
Mornington	928	...	12	23	23	126	213	264	46	221
Normanby	1,435	4	38	43	86	329	612	144	77	102
Polwarth	1,288	...	11	43	60	312	579	150	...	133
Ripon	11,101	7	29	102	388	2,556	4,874	2,560	490	95
Talbot	39,302	12	167	824	1,958	10,448	13,243	6,817	2,436	3,397
Villiers	5,325	24	204	243	322	929	1,992	1,063	295	253
Gipps Land	1,357	1	31	72	93	175	378	244	85	278
The Loddon	6,638	12	95	218	561	1,702	2,056	1,128	517	349
The Murray	18,188	4	82	169	734	3,605	6,566	4,213	976	1,839
Rodney	1,285	4	...	4	40	197	466	545	17	12
The Wimmera	674	3	9	72	76	236	186	46	...	46
Total	144,303	143	1,446	3,460	7,760	31,651	49,075	27,458	9,680	13,630
Percentage	100.0	1.0	1	2.3	5.4	22.0	34.0	19.0	6.7	9.5

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—14.

EXTENT PLACED UNDER CEREALS, EXCLUSIVE OF WHEAT AND OATS, BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXIX.—Showing the Extent of Land placed under Cereals, exclusive of Wheat and Oats, on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES UNDER CEREALS, EXCLUSIVE OF WHEAT AND OATS.								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey	19	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	14	...
Bourke	2,281	8	30	25	78	241	697	629	155	418
Dalhousie	910	...	3	8	22	89	323	210	95	160
Dundas	21	...	...	...	...	2	10	6	...	3
Evelyn	20	...	...	...	...	8	8	2	...	2
Follett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	2,990	6	73	100	240	430	1,120	603	29	389
Grenville	269	...	7	4	10	39	98	56	8	47
Hampden	188	1	5	6	8	67	41	36	3	21
Heytesbury	232	...	...	14	...	14	123	12	1	68
Mornington	57	...	...	...	7	5	23	16	6	...
Normanby	143	2	8	3	7	46	53	10	5	9
Polwarth	108	...	1	...	1	26	64	12	...	4
Ripon	189	...	1	2	6	71	56	44	2	7
Talbot	712	1	13	10	16	100	179	175	48	170
Villiers	1,191	3	35	27	67	179	369	357	79	75
Gipps Land	202	...	6	4	19	14	60	69	2	28
The Loddon	882	1	8	20	62	162	259	263	47	60
The Murray	934	2	8	...	19	141	465	260	22	17
Rodney	56	...	...	...	6	4	8	35	...	3
The Wimmera	43	...	1	...	3	14	12	2	...	11
Total	11,447	24	199	223	571	1,653	3,971	2,798	516	1,492
Percentage	100.0	2	1.8	1.9	5.0	14.4	34.7	24.4	4.5	13.1

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—15.

EXTENT PLACED UNDER GREEN CROPS BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXX.—Showing the Extent of Land placed under Green Crops on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES UNDER GREEN CROPS ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey	118	...	4	2	8	22	21	20	11	30
Bourke	6,414	61	383	473	415	990	1,880	1,203	251	758
Dalhousie	3,875	2	74	120	252	674	1,300	729	353	371
Dundas	182	3	5	10	6	40	60	28	5	25
Evelyn	569	8	27	10	31	119	112	160	32	70
Follett	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grant	3,303	77	232	317	382	734	798	379	109	275
Grenville	666	2	10	44	80	144	189	114	14	69
Hampden	252	1	29	18	16	60	66	36	4	22
Heytesbury	545	4	4	33	15	124	238	98	8	21
Mornington	645	13	28	29	33	84	164	131	40	123
Normanby	564	13	36	24	44	114	211	48	20	54
Polwarth	242	3	16	15	15	43	89	52	...	29
Ripon	1,587	9	21	39	77	313	788	254	53	33
Talbot	5,408	26	66	170	496	1,332	2,027	856	77	358
Villiers	5,962	133	730	542	360	881	1,877	941	255	243
Gipps Land	641	51	74	37	50	80	133	72	19	125
The Loddon	678	9	22	39	66	177	168	115	47	35
The Murray	608	1	13	26	31	114	212	132	47	32
Rodney	80	...	1	...	8	12	9	22	...	28
The Wimmera	243	7	10	28	12	67	100	4	2	13
Total	32,587	423	1,786	1,976	2,397	6,124	10,442	5,374	1,347	2,718
Percentage	100·0	1·3	5·5	6·1	7·4	18·8	32·0	16·5	4·1	8·3

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—16.

EXTENT PLACED UNDER HAY BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXXI.—Showing the Extent of Land placed under Hay on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES UNDER HAY ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey	580	3	9	2	29	96	288	48	9	96
Bourke	18,954	92	463	902	1,023	2,617	4,512	4,254	1,900	3,191
Dalhousie	6,306	...	57	157	411	1,179	1,943	1,149	767	643
Dundas	778	1	4	111	27	92	112	44	8	379
Evelyn	678	1	31	19	47	127	141	140	49	123
Follett	76	3	33	...	...	...	...	8	...	32
Grant	8,613	36	214	476	855	1,803	2,376	1,440	267	1,146
Grenville	4,784	17	39	189	434	1,438	1,355	757	94	461
Hampden	861	...	42	25	98	106	98	83	202	207
Heytesbury	226	...	...	13	4	13	99	35	10	52
Mornington	553	4	6	8	22	30	135	162	16	170
Normanby	1,799	15	67	120	126	497	360	218	107	289
Polwarth	189	...	4	10	10	14	79	22	...	50
Ripon	6,423	20	29	230	272	1,437	2,361	834	473	767
Talbot	10,552	39	307	686	1,154	2,375	2,752	2,047	465	727
Villiers	1,977	21	43	127	144	206	527	400	126	383
Gipps Land	1,058	3	15	30	26	136	210	374	9	255
The Loddon	12,377	46	311	837	1,713	3,345	3,165	1,470	728	762
The Murray	4,908	4	90	203	454	825	1,516	843	114	859
Rodney	1,188	5	18	44	17	159	252	252	...	441
The Wimmera	2,266	12	72	247	214	428	429	148	137	579
Total	85,146	322	1,854	4,436	7,080	16,923	22,710	14,728	5,481	11,612
Percentage	100·0	·3	2·1	5·2	8·3	19·8	26·6	17·3	6·8	13·6

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—17.

EXTENT PLACED UNDER MISCELLANEOUS CROPS BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXXII.—Showing the Extent of Land placed under all Crops, exclusive of Cereals, Green Crops, and Hay, on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	EXTENT IN ACRES UNDER MISCELLANEOUS CROPS ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey	1,220	2	2	3	6	62	66	37	43	999
Bourke	21,313	653	2,621	2,721	2,038	2,326	3,253	2,523	779	4,399
Dalhousie	3,777	6	46	71	135	490	810	550	753	916
Dundas	612	12	45	81	5	68	190	50	5	156
Evelyn	5,418	33	70	83	67	1,116	2,067	725	254	1,003
Follett	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Grant	6,414	130	407	516	361	753	1,406	712	687	1,442
Grenville	431	1	32	17	9	69	42	39	13	209
Hampden	87	...	2	...	21	11	...	9	...	44
Heytesbury	1,836	7	1	2	...	...	40	2	1	1,783
Mornington	1,653	5	32	34	11	59	125	245	44	1,098
Normanby	3,097	46	41	52	41	214	195	308	97	2,103
Polwarth	1,265	10	14	87	42	14	83	129	...	886
Ripon	2,221	15	47	77	19	416	564	444	152	487
Talbot	3,803	62	139	129	267	429	1,169	634	350	624
Villiers	14,758	64	175	186	189	609	1,937	2,910	1,290	7,398
Gipps Land	1,522	20	43	49	73	172	242	63	13	847
The Loddon	5,014	84	197	261	427	718	805	826	556	1,140
The Murray	5,084	38	161	189	126	648	1,031	644	296	1,951
Rodney	677	11	4	7	13	112	106	260	4	160
The Wimmera	733	33	43	71	80	157	54	6	23	266
Total	80,940	1,232	4,123	4,636	3,930	8,443	14,185	11,117	5,360	27,914
Percentage	100.0	1.5	5.1	5.7	4.9	10.5	17.5	13.7	6.6	34.5

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—18.

PRODUCE OF WHEAT RAISED BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXXIII.—Showing the Gross Produce of Wheat grown on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	PRODUCE OF WHEAT GROWN ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey	bushels. 7,015	bushels. ...	bushels. 12	bushels. 160	bushels. 343	bushels. 2,351	bushels. 1,371	bushels. 580	bushels. 928	bushels. 1,270
Bourke	172,171	241	1,938	2,048	3,934	27,203	56,958	40,262	8,052	31,535
Dalhousie	147,579	50	1,004	2,055	6,124	22,602	48,889	31,002	20,521	15,332
Dundas	20,848	...	340	597	1,165	4,366	10,882	1,880	980	638
Evelyn	3,321	...	38	28	106	1,141	664	1,008	160	176
Follett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	132,296	226	2,082	5,004	10,273	22,852	38,953	29,166	5,305	18,435
Grenville	53,910	60	415	1,356	3,145	12,770	22,606	8,926	450	4,182
Hampden	25,186	20	417	751	2,538	7,390	10,650	2,344	26	1,050
Heytesbury	17,744	...	16	750	239	1,696	8,798	3,642	398	2,205
Mornington	5,671	...	74	81	160	497	1,523	1,685	468	1,183
Normanby	60,437	94	1,231	640	2,564	12,513	29,828	7,689	3,898	1,980
Polwarth	17,149	19	47	409	222	3,848	9,677	2,715	...	212
Ripon	130,434	86	280	1,818	3,702	28,350	47,909	37,833	8,488	1,968
Talbot	594,352	188	1,778	11,792	27,830	151,080	204,311	104,157	31,467	61,749
Villiers	122,415	479	5,394	6,759	7,613	21,300	44,160	27,521	4,198	4,991
Gipps Land	47,906	68	736	1,933	2,084	5,152	11,204	11,840	1,398	13,491
The Loddon	127,343	372	936	3,802	7,298	25,612	35,369	29,943	11,071	12,940
The Murray	194,836	40	1,206	2,330	9,213	40,900	61,086	37,377	15,713	26,971
Rodney	14,940	...	25	142	255	1,278	5,077	6,473	430	1,260
The Wimmera	3,825	...	108	407	309	1,754	459	528	...	260
Total	1,899,378	1,943	18,077	42,862	89,117	394,655	650,374	386,571	113,951	201,828
Percentage	100.0	.1	1.0	2.3	4.7	20.8	34.2	20.3	6.0	10.6

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—19.

PRODUCE OF OATS RAISED BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXXIV.—Showing the Gross Produce of Oats grown on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	PRODUCE OF OATS GROWN ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	bushels. 16,189	bushels. ...	bushels. 45	bushels. 133	bushels. 1,255	bushels. 3,848	bushels. 4,945	bushels. 2,945	bushels. 2,260	bushels. 758
Bourke ...	300,875	367	3,887	3,734	8,395	57,580	101,604	60,124	15,465	49,719
Dalhousie ...	365,000	210	1,472	7,306	15,299	52,368	117,761	76,326	50,696	43,562
Dundas ...	7,288	...	212	162	234	1,241	2,942	1,816	40	641
Evelyn ...	6,045	...	76	122	67	1,719	1,573	860	609	1,019
Follett ...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	50
Grant ...	152,155	850	6,697	14,073	21,984	34,805	34,011	20,339	4,037	15,359
Grenville ...	120,482	...	753	4,129	7,730	36,461	36,424	22,960	4,465	7,560
Hampden ...	27,115	...	480	1,040	4,062	8,596	9,295	2,222	4	1,416
Heytesbury ...	7,784	...	53	52	26	1,626	3,887	1,440	20	680
Mornington ...	11,639	...	111	141	292	1,551	3,017	3,164	556	2,807
Normanby ...	16,215	12	334	252	1,067	3,467	6,849	2,490	893	851
Polwarth ...	11,457	...	104	264	358	2,059	6,537	1,585	...	550
Ripon ...	270,798	165	755	2,357	10,325	60,656	118,745	64,081	11,330	2,384
Talbot ...	797,337	142	3,907	18,117	41,069	213,753	256,433	143,353	47,032	73,531
Villiers ...	73,878	381	3,443	3,400	5,487	10,725	29,448	14,013	3,101	3,880
Gipps Land ...	25,534	20	625	1,021	1,287	3,002	7,339	4,806	2,005	5,429
The Loddon ...	119,149	164	1,809	3,783	10,976	30,014	37,281	20,152	8,617	6,353
The Murray ...	328,213	100	1,494	3,122	13,485	66,532	114,751	74,587	19,467	34,675
Rodney ...	22,499	75	...	80	820	3,078	9,487	8,634	205	120
The Wimmera ...	14,719	30	172	1,762	1,307	3,984	5,344	830	...	1,290
Total ...	2,694,445	2,516	26,429	65,050	145,525	597,065	907,673	526,751	170,802	252,634
Percentage ...	100·0	·1	1·0	2·4	5·4	22·2	33·7	19·5	6·4	9·3

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—20.

PRODUCE OF CEREALS, EXCLUSIVE OF WHEAT AND OATS, RAISED BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXXV.—Showing the Gross Produce of Cereals, exclusive of Wheat and Oats, grown on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	PRODUCE OF CEREALS, EXCLUSIVE OF WHEAT AND OATS, GROWN ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
Anglesey ...	bushels. 291	bushels. ...	bushels. ...	bushels. ...	bushels. ...	bushels. 25	bushels. 61	bushels. 7	bushels. 198	bushels. ...
Bourke ...	41,698	90	550	419	1,254	4,599	11,713	12,562	2,512	7,999
Dalhousie ...	10,871	...	50	35	230	909	4,067	2,199	1,372	2,009
Dundas ...	164	...	...	...	...	32	126	6	...	...
Evelyn ...	360	...	...	...	...	87	213	40	...	20
Follett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant ...	45,412	90	865	1,984	2,801	5,084	17,662	10,054	1,745	5,127
Grenville ...	5,120	...	68	67	276	756	2,245	1,022	64	622
Hampden ...	3,451	15	53	115	238	1,317	749	676	68	220
Heytesbury ...	3,404	...	...	260	...	267	1,596	90	1	1,190
Mornington ...	733	...	...	...	140	50	185	290	34	34
Normanby ...	2,001	40	119	40	78	613	664	215	154	78
Polwarth ...	1,011	...	...	...	5	185	659	122	...	40
Ripon ...	2,740	...	60	33	98	1,097	1,311	30	40	71
Talbot ...	10,033	20	88	225	195	1,773	2,876	1,771	662	2,423
Villiers ...	20,470	72	702	541	1,174	3,421	5,682	6,806	737	1,335
Gipps Land ...	4,723	...	155	113	140	205	1,715	1,705	60	630
The Loddon ...	11,443	30	71	193	819	1,487	2,620	4,294	629	1,300
The Murray ...	9,988	5	20	...	226	1,671	4,461	3,036	215	354
Rodney ...	853	...	...	...	46	1	45	691	...	70
The Wimmera ...	751	...	27	...	48	267	218	28	...	163
Total ...	175,517	362	2,828	4,025	7,768	23,846	58,868	45,644	8,491	23,685
Percentage ...	100·0	·2	1·6	2·2	4·8	13·5	33·5	26·0	4·8	13·4

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—21.

PRODUCE OF GREEN CROPS RAISED BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXXVI.—Showing the Gross Produce of Green Crops grown on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	PRODUCE OF GREEN CROPS GROWN ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Anglesey	168	...	4	2	11	36	27	19	15	54
Bourke	14,372	100	1,099	1,205	1,117	2,021	3,779	2,474	393	2,184
Dalhousie	4,276	2	81	145	278	697	1,344	846	405	478
Dundas	385	5	10	18	13	85	125	64	13	52
Evelyn	1,617	22	58	22	78	259	286	488	141	263
Follett	12	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Grant	6,470	173	394	531	570	1,309	1,876	855	180	582
Grenville	1,131	4	17	90	114	240	352	181	39	124
Hampden	642	2	79	45	54	149	150	90	8	65
Heytesbury	1,465	13	10	90	50	304	640	240	12	106
Mornington	1,111	27	41	50	72	149	267	215	71	219
Normanby	1,192	20	51	46	82	227	456	120	49	141
Polwarth	320	4	22	19	21	51	110	33	...	60
Ripon	2,473	18	68	59	106	488	1,073	473	83	105
Talbot	6,249	36	101	199	491	1,658	2,172	1,126	106	360
Villiers	22,575	475	2,585	1,941	1,353	3,285	7,356	3,663	920	997
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Gipps Land	1,905	104	182	84	128	195	461	280	60	411
The Loddon	1,002	13	16	37	89	211	262	344	23	7
The Murray	694	1	30	12	23	97	263	157	57	54
Rodney	83	...	1	...	13	12	3	15	...	39
The Wimmera	343	8	13	70	11	99	112	10	1	19
Total	68,485	1,027	4,865	4,665	4,674	11,542	21,114	11,693	2,576	6,329
Percentage	100.0	1.5	7.1	6.8	6.8	16.9	30.9	17.1	3.7	9.2

CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS—22.

PRODUCE OF HAY RAISED BY EACH CLASS OF HOLDERS.

TABLE XXXVII.—Showing the Gross Produce of Hay grown on Holdings of different Sizes in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	Total.	PRODUCE OF HAY GROWN ON HOLDINGS OF—								
		More than 1 Acre and under 5 Acres.	5 Acres and under 15 Acres.	15 Acres and under 30 Acres.	30 Acres and under 50 Acres.	50 Acres and under 100 Acres.	100 Acres and under 200 Acres.	200 Acres and under 350 Acres.	350 Acres and under 500 Acres.	500 Acres and upwards.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Anglesey	825	5	9	2	34	135	433	65	13	129
Bourke	21,067	124	585	1,103	1,115	2,903	4,994	4,686	2,115	3,442
Dalhousie	5,927	...	53	151	384	1,210	1,787	975	722	645
Dundas	870	1	2	122	30	92	169	44	5	405
Evelyn	677	1	34	20	44	125	132	135	31	155
Follett	77	6	32	...	...	...	...	4	...	35
Grant	9,339	51	226	527	810	1,805	2,508	1,635	301	1,476
Grenville	5,684	18	44	190	534	1,756	1,663	849	108	522
Hampden	1,058	...	60	32	94	170	140	94	153	315
Heytesbury	358	...	...	22	10	35	166	50	10	65
Mornington	436	4	5	8	12	25	81	126	14	161
Normanby	1,963	18	67	78	142	465	392	238	132	431
Polwarth	212	...	5	12	10	16	86	22	...	61
Ripon	9,339	30	35	356	406	1,898	3,723	1,162	816	913
Talbot	12,626	73	427	828	1,341	2,905	3,388	2,105	539	1,020
Villiers	2,992	46	82	216	198	297	816	605	182	550
Gipps Land... ..	1,283	5	16	54	64	163	315	304	13	349
The Loddon... ..	13,370	68	382	860	1,914	3,525	3,319	1,522	846	934
The Murray... ..	5,308	6	96	227	428	871	1,654	925	140	961
Rodney	1,336	5	18	54	17	226	367	229	...	420
The Wimmera	2,984	18	106	342	259	498	602	182	199	778
Total	97,731	479	2,284	5,204	7,846	19,120	26,735	15,957	6,339	13,767
Percentage	100.0	.5	2.3	5.3	8.0	19.6	27.4	16.3	6.5	14.1

LAND TENURE—1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XXXVIII.—Showing the Relative Proportions of Land occupied and cultivated by Freeholders, Leaseholders, and Stationholders respectively throughout the Colony, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

DESCRIPTION OF TENURE.	HOLDINGS.		LAND IN OCCUPATION.			LAND IN CULTIVATION.			
	Number.	Proportions per Cent.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		Proportions per Cent.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		Proportions per Cent.	Percentage of Land in Occupation.
			Total.	Average of each Class.		Total.	Average of each Class.		
Not attached to Runs { Freehold	13,188	71·85	2,204,506	167·16	35·99	320,742	24·32	66·89	14·55
{ Rented	4,634	25·25	948,326	204·64	15·48	143,804	31·03	30·00	15·16
Held in connection with Runs	533	2·90	2,972,372	5,576·68	48·53	14,917	28·00	3·11	·50
Total	18,355	100·00	6,125,204	333·70	100·00	479,463	26·13	100·00	7·83

NOTE.—The occupiers of both freehold and rented land jointly in one holding, unconnected with a run, are set down in this Table as freeholders, and the land returned as cultivated by them is considered to be portion of their freehold, and is consequently classed with the freehold land in cultivation; but 180,548 acres, held by them under lease (viz., 47,890 acres from the Crown, and 132,658 acres from private individuals), are included with the rented land in occupation. The extent of land held by exclusively tenant farmers amounted only to 767,778 acres.

LAND TENURE—2.

SUMMARY OF ALL THE VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF TENURE.

TABLE XXXIX.—Showing the Relative Proportions of Land occupied and cultivated by Holders of Land under all the different Descriptions of Tenure throughout the Colony, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

DESCRIPTION OF TENURE.	TOTAL OF VICTORIA.							
	HOLDINGS.		LAND IN OCCUPATION.			LAND IN CULTIVATION.		
	Number.	Proportions per Cent.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		Proportions per Cent.	NUMBER OF ACRES.		Percentage of Land in Occupation.
			Total.	Average of each Class.		Total.	Average of each Class.	
Exclusively freehold	12,131	66·09	4,384,421	361·42	71·58	277,681	22·89	6·33
Exclusively rented from the Crown	266	1·45	15,793	59·37	·26	3,197	12·02	·67
Exclusively rented from private individuals	4,377	23·85	825,589	188·61	13·48	140,884	32·19	17·07
Freehold and rented from the Crown in one holding... ..	453	2·47	427,149	942·93	6·97	12,053	26·61	2·82
Freehold and rented from private individuals in one holding	1,110	6·05	418,454	376·99	6·83	44,635	40·21	9·31
Rented from the Crown and rented from private individuals in one holding	8	·04	1,701	212·63	·03	516	64·50	·11
Freehold rented from the Crown, and rented from private individuals in one holding	10	·05	52,097	5209·70	·85	497	49·70	·10
Total	18,355	100·00	6,125,204	333·71	100·00	479,463	26·12	7·83
LAND NOT ATTACHED TO RUNS.								
Exclusively freehold	11,676	65·52	2,023,741	173·33	64·19	264,841	22·69	13·08
Exclusively rented from the Crown	266	1·49	15,793	59·37	·50	3,197	12·02	·69
Exclusively rented from private individuals	4,360	24·46	750,284	172·08	23·79	140,091	32·13	18·67
Freehold and rented from the Crown in one holding... ..	420	2·36	102,317	243·61	3·25	11,616	27·66	11·35
Freehold and rented from private individuals in one holding	1,086	6·10	257,572	227·17	8·17	43,857	40·29	9·44
Rented from the Crown and rented from private individuals in one holding	8	·04	1,701	212·63	·05	516	64·50	·11
Freehold, rented from the Crown, and rented from private individuals in one holding	6	·03	1,424	237·33	·05	428	71·33	·09
Total	17,822	100·00	3,152,832	176·91	100·00	464,546	26·06	14·73
LAND ATTACHED TO RUNS, NOT RENTED FROM THE CROWN FOR PASTORAL PURPOSES.								
Exclusively freehold	455	85·37	3,360,680	5,188·31	79·42	12,840	28·22	86·08
Exclusively rented from the Crown ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exclusively rented from private individuals	17	3·19	75,305	4,429·71	2·53	793	46·65	5·31
Freehold and rented from the Crown in one holding... ..	33	6·19	324,829	9,843·30	10·93	437	13·24	2·93
Freehold and rented from private individuals in one holding	24	4·50	160,885	6,703·54	5·42	778	32·41	5·22
Rented from the Crown, and rented from private individuals in one holding ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freehold, rented from the Crown, and rented from private individuals in one holding	4	·75	50,673	12,668·25	1·70	69	17·25	·14
Total	533	100·00	2,972,372	5,576·68	100·00	14,917	27·99	100·00

LAND TENURE—3.

OCCUPIERS OF LAND NOT ATTACHED TO RUNS.

TABLE XL.—Showing the Number of Holders of Land not attached to Runs held under different Kinds of Tenure in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	OCCUPIERS OF LAND NOT ATTACHED TO RUNS.							
	Total Number.	Exclusively Freeholders.	Exclusively renting from the Crown.	Exclusively renting from Private Individuals.	Occupying Freehold Land, and Land rented from the Crown in one Holding.	Occupying Freehold Land, and Land rented from Private Individuals in one Holding.	Occupying Land rented from the Crown, and Land rented from Private Individuals in one Holding.	Occupying Freehold Land, Land rented from the Crown, and Land rented from Private Individuals in one Holding.
Anglesey	67	43	2	8	13	1	...	...
Bourke	3,900	2,494	38	1,116	10	241	1	...
Dalhousie	1,090	713	20	251	30	74	1	1
Dundas	242	155	...	23	59	5	...	...
Evelyn	298	214	...	73	...	11	...	...
Follett	6	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
Grant	2,613	1,674	66	730	11	130	1	1
Grenville	633	462	22	86	21	42	...	...
Hampden	205	133	2	46	...	24	...	...
Heytesbury	116	60	...	51	...	5	...	...
Mornington	603	436	14	103	10	39	1	...
Normanby	717	457	1	110	103	45	1	...
Polwarth	283	176	1	80	11	15	...	...
Ripon	476	288	8	139	12	28	...	1
Talbot	1,926	1,257	59	505	9	95	1	...
Villiers	1,233	480	1	565	25	160	1	1
Gipps Land	581	325	...	181	14	61	...	...
The Loddon	1,259	1,069	6	128	4	49	1	2
The Murray	1,090	828	20	118	74	50	...	...
Rodney	106	77	1	18	7	3	...	...
The Wimmera	378	331	5	28	6	8	...	...
Total	17,822	11,676	266	4,360	420	1,086	8	6

LAND TENURE—4.

OCCUPIERS OF LAND ATTACHED TO RUNS.

TABLE XLI.—Showing the Number of Holders of Land (not rented from the Crown for Pastoral Purposes) attached to Runs held under different Kinds of Tenure in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	OCCUPIERS OF PURCHASED LAND, AND OF CROWN LAND RENTED FOR OTHER THAN PASTORAL PURPOSES, ATTACHED TO RUNS.							
	Total Number.	Exclusively Freeholders.	Exclusively renting from the Crown.	Exclusively renting from Private Individuals.	Occupying Freehold Land, and Land rented from the Crown in one Holding.	Occupying Freehold Land, and Land rented from Private Individuals in one Holding.	Occupying Land rented from the Crown, and Land rented from Private Individuals in one Holding.	Occupying Freehold Land, Land rented from the Crown, and Land rented from Private Individuals in one Holding.
Anglesey	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie	13	12	...	...	...	1	...	...
Dundas	31	23	...	2	4	2	...	...
Evelyn	7	6	...	...	...	1	...	...
Follett	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	11	9	...	...	...	1	...	1
Grenville	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampden	40	38	...	...	1	1	...	...
Heytesbury	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mornington	15	13	...	1	...	1	...	...
Normanby	35	24	...	2	5	4	...	...
Polwarth	9	8	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ripon	25	21	...	1	...	3	...	...
Talbot	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villiers	40	18	...	2	17	...	...	3
Gipps Land	49	40	...	2	1	6	...	...
The Loddon	53	49	...	2	2	...	...	...
The Murray	64	59	...	3	1	1	...	...
Rodney	19	18	...	...	...	1	...	...
The Wimmera	50	46	...	1	2	1	...	...
Total	533	455	...	17	33	24	...	4

LAND, NOT ATTACHED TO RUNS, OCCUPIED UNDER DIFFERENT KINDS OF TENURE.

TABLE XLII.—Showing the Number of Acres of Land, not attached to Runs, held under different Kinds of Tenure in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	OCCUPIED ACRES OF LAND NOT ATTACHED TO RUNS.																
	Total Number.	Exclusively Freehold.	Exclusively rented from the Crown.	Exclusively rented from Private Individuals.	FREEHOLD, AND RENTED FROM THE CROWN, IN ONE HOLDING.			FREEHOLD, AND RENTED FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, IN ONE HOLDING.			RENTED FROM THE CROWN, AND RENTED FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, IN ONE HOLDING.			FREEHOLD, RENTED FROM THE CROWN, AND RENTED FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, IN ONE HOLDING.			
					Freehold.	Rented from the Crown.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented from Private Individuals.	Total.	Rented from the Crown.	Rented from Private Individuals.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented from the Crown.	Rented from Private Individuals.	Total.
Anglesey	9,279	5,322	245	725	1,369	1,363	2,732	165	90	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke	656,900	393,073	4,312	187,375	2,704	692	3,396	29,537	39,090	68,627	27	90	117	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie	159,645	98,420	1,431	41,857	2,144	1,940	4,084	6,586	6,304	12,890	113	210	323	320	110	210	640
Dundas	43,799	21,996	...	3,313	11,131	6,866	17,997	257	236	493	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evelyn	56,175	31,557	...	19,033	...	...	...	1,441	4,144	5,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Follett	61	44	...	14	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	514,355	300,184	3,250	163,813	1,920	683	2,603	24,439	19,684	44,123	65	100	165	57	20	140	217
Grenville	267,905	227,213	727	15,989	2,306	2,097	4,403	12,407	7,166	19,573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampden	63,024	53,685	27	4,681	...	...	...	2,120	2,511	4,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury	21,131	14,432	...	6,387	...	...	...	148	164	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mornington	146,642	98,826	746	31,878	906	2,641	3,547	4,400	7,241	11,641	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
Normanby	115,453	78,999	40	6,853	10,818	10,541	21,359	4,604	3,530	8,134	34	34	68	...	...	...	...
Polwarth	88,529	76,953	160	6,203	848	846	1,694	2,706	813	3,519	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ripon	91,035	65,446	849	15,703	1,060	1,391	2,451	3,875	2,580	6,455	...	...	...	40	27	64	131
Talbot	259,656	152,557	2,236	82,992	697	410	1,107	9,419	10,877	20,296	320	148	468	...	...	...	...
Villiers	219,102	83,173	310	96,148	9,395	9,617	19,012	7,881	11,918	19,799	164	164	328	76	166	90	332
<hr/>																	
Gipps Land	89,283	53,065	...	21,883	1,244	1,244	2,488	5,890	5,957	11,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Loddon	176,747	140,229	102	29,181	158	164	322	3,329	3,252	6,581	112	116	228	25	29	50	104
The Murray	126,796	94,703	1,256	10,002	6,836	5,864	12,700	4,346	3,789	8,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rodney	28,265	21,569	2	3,442	836	676	1,512	1,355	385	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Wimmera	19,050	12,295	100	2,812	407	503	910	561	2,372	2,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,152,832	2,023,741	15,793	750,284	54,779	47,538	102,317	125,468	132,104	257,572	837	864	1,701	518	352	554	1,424

LAND TENURE—6.

LAND, ATTACHED TO RUNS, OCCUPIED UNDER DIFFERENT KINDS OF TENURE.

TABLE XLIII.—Showing the Number of Acres of Land (not rented from the Crown for Pastoral Purposes), attached to Runs, held under different Kinds of Tenure in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	OCCUPIED ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND, AND OF CROWN LAND, RENTED FOR OTHER THAN PASTORAL PURPOSES, ATTACHED TO RUNS.												
	Total Number.	Exclusively Freehold.	Exclusively rented from Private Individuals.	FREEHOLD, AND RENTED FROM THE CROWN, IN ONE HOLDING.			FREEHOLD, AND RENTED FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, IN ONE HOLDING.			FREEHOLD, RENTED FROM THE CROWN, AND RENTED FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, IN ONE HOLDING.			
				Freehold.	Rented from the Crown.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented from Private Individuals.	Total.	Freehold.	Rented from the Crown.	Rented from Private Individuals.	Total.
Anglesey	21,182	21,182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie	32,279	30,079	...	...	...	...	2,000	200	2,200	...	...	...	...
Dundas	227,920	175,248	12,300	24,176	9,036	33,212	6,500	660	7,160	...	...	...	...
Evelyn	14,374	7,849	...	...	...	...	3,100	3,425	6,525	...	...	...	...
Follett	15,032	15,032	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	128,996	114,396	...	...	...	...	2,000	800	2,800	1,400	3,900	6,500	11,800
Grenville	275,551	275,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampden	553,439	481,539	...	46,000	1,900	47,900	23,000	1,000	24,000	...	...	...	...
Heytesbury	29,513	23,513	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mornington	30,801	24,442	2,300	...	...	...	2,805	1,254	4,059	...	...	...	...
Normanby	161,649	98,701	7,600	25,065	9,284	34,349	15,604	5,395	20,999	...	...	...	...
Polwarth	26,712	17,413	...	...	...	...	8,972	327	9,299	...	...	...	...
Ripon	421,914	351,294	25,000	...	...	...	35,200	10,420	45,620	...	...	...	...
Talbot	100,453	100,453	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villiers	453,500	213,995	15,000	116,437	69,195	185,632	...	...	...	12,938	14,333	11,602	38,873
Gipps Land	128,599	83,571	645	640	12,000	12,640	23,931	7,812	31,743	...	...	...	...
The Loddon	134,195	123,795	3,840	3,640	2,920	6,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Murray	127,615	118,675	1,920	1,750	120	1,870	150	5,000	5,150	...	...	...	...
Rodney	41,610	41,280	...	...	...	...	300	30	330	...	...	...	...
The Wimmera	47,038	42,672	700	1,783	883	2,666	640	360	1,000	...	...	...	...
Total	2,972,372	2,360,680	75,305	219,491	105,338	324,829	124,202	36,683	160,885	14,338	18,233	18,102	50,673

LAND TENURE—7.

LAND, NOT ATTACHED TO RUNS, CULTIVATED ON HOLDINGS OCCUPIED UNDER DIFFERENT KINDS OF TENURE.

TABLE XLIV.—Showing the Number of Acres of Land cultivated upon Holdings, not attached to Runs, occupied under different Kinds of Tenure in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	CULTIVATED ACRES OF LAND, NOT ATTACHED TO RUNS, ON HOLDINGS.							
	Occupied under all Tenures.	Exclusively Freehold.	Exclusively rented from the Crown.	Exclusively rented from Private Individuals.	Freehold, and rented from the Crown, in one Holding.	Freehold, and rented from Private Individuals, in one Holding.	Rented from the Crown, and rented from Private Individuals, in one Holding.	Freehold, rented from the Crown, and rented from Private Individuals, in one Holding.
Anglesey	1,920	964	71	218	628	39	...	...
Bourke	74,719	42,428	770	24,125	497	6,853	46	...
Dalhousie	46,392	26,881	366	13,405	837	4,506	161	236
Dundas	3,755	1,861	...	383	1,432	79	...	...
Evelyn	7,436	5,156	...	1,813	...	467	...	...
Follett	38	30	...	5	...	3	...	...
Grant	40,752	22,592	455	14,375	148	3,119	44	19
Grenville	15,734	9,832	108	3,562	681	1,551	...	...
Hampden	4,840	2,772	14	1,505	...	549	...	...
Heytesbury	3,810	1,968	...	1,756	...	86	...	...
Mornington	4,251	2,988	13	755	48	446	1	...
Normanby	10,432	6,018	1	1,574	2,111	715	13	...
Polwarth	5,215	3,000	...	1,694	200	321	...	...
Ripon	27,462	11,319	82	11,921	242	3,795	...	103
Talbot	91,751	47,796	772	32,737	352	9,901	193	...
Villiers	37,156	14,586	1	18,804	232	3,527	1	5
Gipps Land	7,114	3,692	...	1,350	294	1,778	...	...
The Loddon	33,978	27,088	51	4,652	52	2,013	57	65
The Murray	40,227	28,259	429	4,497	3,486	3,556	...	...
Rodney	4,020	3,042	2	346	235	395	...	...
The Wimmera	3,544	2,569	62	614	138	161	...	...
Total	464,546	264,841	3,197	140,091	11,613	43,860	516	428

LAND TENURE—8.

LAND, ATTACHED TO RUNS, CULTIVATED ON HOLDINGS OCCUPIED UNDER DIFFERENT KINDS OF TENURE.

TABLE XLV.—Showing the Number of Acres of Land cultivated on Holdings (consisting of Purchased Land or Land rented from the Crown for other than Pastoral Purposes), attached to Runs, occupied under different Kinds of Tenure in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	CULTIVATED ACRES OF LAND, ATTACHED TO RUNS (EXCLUSIVE OF LAND RENTED FROM THE CROWN FOR PASTORAL PURPOSES), ON HOLDINGS.							
	Occupied under all Tenures.	Exclusively Freehold.	Exclusively rented from the Crown.	Exclusively rented from Private Individuals.	Freehold, and rented from the Crown, in one Holding.	Freehold, and rented from Private Individuals, in one Holding.	Rented from the Crown, and rented from Private Individuals, in one Holding.	Freehold, rented from the Crown, and rented from Private Individuals, in one Holding.
Anglesey	1,187	1,187	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bourke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalhousie	664	662	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dundas	509	331	...	48	124	6	...	...
Evelyn	327	167	...	...	...	160	...	...
Follett	79	79	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	115	99	...	...	...	10	...	6
Grenville	282	282	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hampden	256	226	...	...	22	8	...	...
Heytesbury	1,240	731	...	509	...	...	...	...
Mornington	484	364	...	...	...	120	...	...
Normanby	1,796	1,653	...	17	73	53	...	...
Polwarth	183	183	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ripon	373	188	...	1	...	184	...	...
Talbot	626	626	...	...	...	...	...	...
Villiers	2,137	1,835	...	61	178	...	...	63
Gipps Land	579	429	...	...	5	145	...	...
The Loddon	769	650	...	101	18	...	...	...
The Murray	2,341	2,270	...	56	2	13	...	...
Rodney	297	237	...	...	...	60	...	...
The Wimmera	673	641	...	...	15	17	...	...
Total	14,917	12,840	...	793	437	778	...	69

AGES OF VINES.

TABLE XLVI.—Showing the Number of Vines of different Ages in each County and Unsettled District, and in the entire Colony, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	NUMBER AND AGES OF VINES.					
	Under 1 Year.	1 to 2 Years.	2 to 3 Years.	3 Years and upwards.	Unspecified.	Total.
Anglesey	1,450	6,500	300	1,183	...	9,433
Bourke	352,410	397,310	211,382	750,645	128,000	1,839,747
Dalhousie	13,700	13,856	7,700	28,430	...	63,686
Dundas	6,300	1,300	900	2,015	...	10,515
Evelyn	338,400	326,300	105,150	206,800	60,000	1,036,650
Follett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	530,200	418,000	224,080	1,141,286	...	2,313,566
Grenville	24,500	11,800	...	14,300	...	50,600
Hampden	10,200	7,800	5,000	14,000	...	37,000
Heytesbury ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mornington	16,700	13,350	15,955	50,512	...	96,517
Normanby	3,150	3,550	3,530	9,210	...	19,440
Polwarth	940	2,790	1,380	7,180	...	12,290
Ripon	23,450	17,012	28,080	31,724	...	100,266
Talbot	141,440	126,650	89,456	115,478	29,000	502,024
Villiers ... ..	...	12,220	1,800	22,080	...	36,100
Gipps Land	6,900	3,300	2,900	3,650	...	16,750
The Loddon	211,410	202,009	128,100	339,211	44,450	925,180
The Murray	242,280	289,653	593,190	330,180	...	1,455,303
Rodney	3,550	5,630	7,250	16,320	...	32,750
The Wimmera	117,850	23,632	25,558	25,551	...	192,591
Total	2,044,830	1,882,662	1,451,711	3,109,755	261,450	8,750,408

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

TABLE XLVII.—Showing the Number of Agricultural Machines in Operation in each County and Unsettled District; also the Nature and Amount of Power employed, the Number of Hands engaged, and the Extent of Land reaped and mowed by Machinery during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS.	DESCRIPTION OF MACHINE.														POWER EMPLOYED.		Amount of Horse- power employed.	Number of Hands employed.	NUMBER OF ACRES.	
	Reaping Machines.	Threshing Machines.	Mowing Machines.	Strippers.	Hay and Corn Elevators.	Chaff Cutters.	Corn Crushers.	Drills.	Steam-plough.	Irrigators.	Winnowing Machines.	Wine-presses.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Steam.	Horse.			Reaped by Machinery.	Mowed by Machinery.
Anglesey ...	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	14	15	475	195
Bourke ...	137	44	11	...	9	22	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	229	30	199	649	1,832	12,491	1,327
Dalhousie ...	128	35	1	...	...	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	33	166	555	1,369	18,168	260
Dundas ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	11	48	...	...
Evelyn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	14
Grant ...	16	41	5	5	...	17	...	1	...	...	...	14	...	99	10	74	256	631	2,224	175
Grenville ...	3	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	8	39	57	...	...
Hampden ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...
Heytesbury ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	14	30	...	...
Mornington ...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	12	20	45	...
Normanby ...	4	25	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	120	262	237	...
Polwarth ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	8	10	10	...
Ripon ...	158	30	4	11	2	86	5	2	...	...	...	...	1	299	22	277	705	2,076	14,404	1,608
Talbot ...	308	65	1	37	2	76	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	498	51	444	1,377	3,820	32,369	607
Villiers ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	1	84	168	121	...
Gipps Land ...	17	17	...	9	...	7	1	...	...	...	4	...	2	57	5	49	141	196	555	79
The Loddon ...	105	25	2	14	...	58	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	211	11	217	560	1,467	7,820	1,498
The Murray ...	112	28	2	35	...	58	5	...	1	...	...	5	1	247	29	217	723	1,473	20,238	1,410
Rodney ...	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	5	27	77	1,008	609
The Wimmera ...	1	6	1	...	...	30	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	48	...	45	65	138	105	25
Total ...	998*	343	33	118	13	392	19	9	1	5†	12	23	6‡	1,972	208	1,756	5,360	13,689	110,480	7,807

* Of these, 113 are also mowing-machines. † Of these, three are worked by steam-power and two by wind.
‡ These consist of two grubbers, one post-borer, one potato-digger, one dresser, and one bone-crusher.

LIVE STOCK—1.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XLVIII.—Showing the Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs upon Farms, and the Number upon Stations, on the 31st March, 1865.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	DESCRIPTION OF LIVE STOCK.						
	Horses.	CATTLE.			Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.			
Farms and land unconnected with stations	86,099	117,736	207,910	325,646	1,159,640	107,566	1,678,951
Crown and alienated land con- nected with stations ...	31,083	34,521	280,458	314,979	7,246,594	5,964	7,598,620
Total	117,182	152,257	488,368	640,625	8,406,234	113,530	9,277,571

LIVE STOCK—2.

STOCK ON LAND UNCONNECTED WITH STATIONS.

TABLE XLIX.—Showing the Number of Holders of Live Stock, and the Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs kept upon Land unconnected with Stations in each County and Unsettled District, during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

DESCRIPTION OF LAND.	LIVE STOCK.						
	Horses.	CATTLE.			Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.			
Anglesey	505	546	1,242	1,788	568	483	3,344
Bourke	15,855	28,366	30,872	59,238	241,772	20,985	337,850
Dalhousie	5,393	6,789	13,495	20,284	8,890	6,616	41,183
Dundas	895	1,051	2,706	3,757	30,004	592	35,248
Evelyn	1,289	3,496	5,150	8,646	6,168	1,329	17,432
Follett	18	23	270	293	...	20	331
Grant	8,180	14,866	18,641	33,507	232,553	12,236	286,476
Grenville	3,302	3,111	13,061	16,172	210,605	2,966	233,045
Hampden	1,686	1,468	7,146	8,614	63,985	1,560	75,845
Heytesbury	623	837	1,958	2,795	56	1,172	4,646
Mornington	3,955	2,771	9,762	12,533	8,285	1,948	26,721
Normanby	2,659	3,534	8,792	12,326	39,535	1,777	56,297
Polwarth	2,771	1,569	12,547	14,116	46,812	1,889	65,588
Ripon	2,613	4,257	4,728	8,985	53,011	2,977	67,586
Talbot	11,289	13,722	16,101	29,823	37,547	14,935	93,594
Villiers	5,469	7,029	21,047	28,076	155,830	17,613	206,988
Gipps Land	4,236	2,735	12,321	15,056	8,239	2,861	30,392
The Loddon	5,515	11,842	14,215	26,057	4,989	7,778	44,339
The Murray	8,313	7,319	10,188	17,507	3,585	5,479	34,884
Rodney	535	715	934	1,649	136	794	3,114
The Wimmera	998	1,690	2,734	4,424	7,070	1,556	14,048
Total	86,099	117,736	207,910	325,646	1,159,640	107,566	1,678,951

LIVE STOCK—3.

STOCK ON STATIONS.

TABLE L.—Showing the Number of Squatting Stations in each Crown Lands Commissioner's District and their Extent, both as regards Crown and Purchased Land, together with the Number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, kept upon the Stations in each District during the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

PASTORAL DISTRICTS.	Number of Runs.	Number of Acres of Crown Land embraced in Runs.	Number of Runs with Purchased Land attached.	Number of Acres of Purchased Land attached to Runs.	LIVE STOCK.						
					Horses.	CATTLE.			Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.
						Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.			
Ararat	30	397,100	26	413,015	727	451	3,773	4,224	499,453	167	504,571
Ballarat	28	189,026	15	144,436	462	975	2,684	3,659	139,187	161	143,469
Beechworth	81	1,483,138	43	55,204	3,047	3,929	34,625	38,554	38,666	895	81,162
Benalla	106	3,335,988	53	99,048	4,353	4,353	31,927	36,280	579,123	469	620,230
Castlemaine	65	1,609,743	39	140,820	834	992	5,943	6,935	485,799	251	493,819
Echuca	53	2,276,341	36	44,916	1,328	492	23,270	23,762	432,441	234	457,765
Gipps Land North	46	898,645	14	28,784	1,874	1,556	19,784	21,340	34,698	570	58,482
Gipps Land South	50	1,087,051	23	40,123	1,352	2,535	23,706	26,241	21,992	233	49,818
Gisborne	60	517,236	36	58,948	1,250	780	5,441	6,221	305,084	401	312,956
Grant	38	436,976	30	255,897	1,002	917	13,137	14,054	247,529	641	263,226
Melbourne	39	306,036	21	43,000	1,836	1,420	7,349	8,769	31,940	298	42,843
Omeo... ..	26	819,060	6	1,709	377	4,060	15,382	19,442	46,500	46	66,365
Portland	89	1,262,800	48	235,503	1,482	2,699	11,467	14,166	574,003	262	589,913
Settled Districts	63	447,660	22	25,023	982	814	8,327	9,141	10,497	317	20,883
Swan Hill	95	6,606,595	8	4,160	879	1,040	7,751	8,791	241,695	87	251,452
Warrnambool	94	681,026	76	950,971	4,060	4,546	46,542	51,088	954,797	429	1,010,374
Wimmera East	64	2,305,468	27	28,294	1,197	405	4,384	4,789	737,169	117	743,272
Wimmera West and Hamilton	150	5,804,110	70	238,696	4,095	2,557	14,966	17,523	1,866,016	386	1,888,020
Total	1,177	30,463,999	593	2,808,547	31,083	34,521	280,458	314,979	7,246,594	5,964	7,598,620

NOTE.—This Table was not compiled from the returns sent in by the Collectors of Agricultural Statistics. The portion showing the number and extent of runs was supplied by the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey; the remainder was made up from statements voluntarily furnished by the licensees of runs, in reply to enquiries from this Department. It will be remarked that the number of purchased acres attached to runs differs slightly from that shown in the collector's returns (Table XLIII ante).

TILLAGE AND PRODUCE.

DETAILED TABLES.

* * * COUNTIES AND UNSETTLED DISTRICTS, ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

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COUNTY OF ANGLESEY—1.

TABLE LI.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.			Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.						Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																				LAND IN FALLOW
				PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)			HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.				OTHER CROPS.									
				Freehold.	Rented.	Total.			Wheat.			Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Pease, Beans, Millet and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.		Mangel-wurzel.	Total.	Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Sorghum.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.		
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.			
Avenel ...	13	1,458	160	1,618	1,026	2,644	2,020	595	104	238	11	...	4	357	17	...	17	176	...	...	3	3	...	2	3	4	8	17	25	
Mangalore ...	7	497	...	497	496	993	870	295	39	185	1	...	1	226	23	1	24	21	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	3	19		
Merton ...	8	461	...	461	...	461	246	57	...	23	...	...	...	23	3	...	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1	8	...
Seymour ...	10	622	...	622	...	622	592	387	118	100	...	...	1	219	9	...	9	115	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	10	1	12	28
Tallarook ...	6	1,295	413	1,708	...	1,708	1,618	235	31	73	...	...	...	104	9	...	9	59	...	...	30	30	3	1	...	1	5	10	23
Wyndham ...	7	168	8	176	2	178	149	16	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Yea ...	16	2,355	234	2,589	84	2,673	2,323	335	24	76	...	...	...	100	23	...	23	94	...	...	90	90	...	...	1	6	...	7	21
Stations ...	24	21,182	...	21,182	...	21,182	19,040	1,187	73	83	...	1	...	157	31	...	31	85	...	1	843	844	7	...	3	29	3	42	28			
Total ...	91	28,038	815	28,853	1,608	30,461	26,858	3,107	392	778	12	1	6	1,189	117	1	118	580	2	1	970	973	11	3	9	62	18	103	144			

COUNTY OF ANGLESEY—2.

TABLE LII.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.						QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.														
						CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)			HAY.	OTHER CROPS.				
						Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Total.		Onions.	Tobacco.	VINES.		
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No. of Vines.	Grapes gathered.						
														Not made into Wine or Brandy.	Total.					
Avenel ...	1,607	4,875	164	...	37	6,683	26	...	26	259	...	2	6,500	cwt.	cwt.					
Mangalore	780	5,662	20	...	38	6,500	29	2	31	25	15	3	500	...	...			
Merton ...	...	310	...	...	...	310	3	...	3	13	...	...	200	2	2
Seymour	2,331	1,719	...	...	25	4,075	10	...	10	244	...	2	...	...	...		
Tallarook	560	1,353	...	...	...	1,913	25	...	25	66	...	...	900	...	...			
Wyndham	20	...	...	...	...	20	4	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
Yea ...	397	1,170	...	...	...	1,567	24	...	24	94	...	...	...	...	...
Stations	1,320	1,100	...	7	...	2,427	45	...	45	119	...	23	1,333	11	11					
Total	7,015	16,189	184	7	100	23,495	166	2	168	825	15	30	9,433	13	13					

COUNTY OF

TABLE LIII.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land and of Crown Land, rented for other than Pastoral the Extent under each Description of

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.						Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER							
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.										
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.			Wheat.			Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.		
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a.	a.	a.	acres.		
Blackwood ...	48	5,137	2,605	7,742	...	7,742	7,719	1,735	429	660	98	...	...	...	12	1,199
Bolinda ...	9	13,787	294	14,081	...	14,081	14,081	292	48	...	6	...	...	...	...	54
Boroondara ...	211	2,626	3,195	5,821	...	5,821	5,821	2,079	21	7	1	...	...	...	44	73
Bulla-bulla ...	54	10,558	5,064	15,622	30	15,652	15,104	2,261	139	55	23	...	...	...	11	228
Bulleen (part of) ¹	152	5,878	3,205	9,083	...	9,083	9,083	1,975	71	103	3	...	...	...	11	188
Bullengarook ...	28	1,987	2,355	4,342	...	4,342	4,165	326	18	183	...	...	...	...	2	203
Buttlejorrk ...	29	30,524	1,280	31,804	156	31,960	31,960	730	78	174	34	...	...	...	1	287
Bylands (part of) ²	35	6,045	567	6,612	...	6,612	6,612	519	253	107	2	...	...	...	2	364
Chintin ...	42	8,215	5,078	13,293	120	13,413	11,409	1,315	420	635	15	...	...	...	...	1,070
Cobaw ...	6	526	...	526	160	686	232	176	60	67	...	...	...	...	...	127
Coimadai ...	11	2,016	604	2,620	30	2,650	2,041	194	41	36	38	1	...	...	6	122
Cut-paw-paw ...	82	3,087	2,936	6,023	...	6,023	4,474	808	5	...	4	2	8	4	23		
Dandenong ...	54	6,375	5,049	11,424	...	11,424	11,424	707	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	13
Darraweit Guim ...	14	10,522	9,317	19,839	...	19,839	14,839	149	17	53	5	...	...	...	...	75
Derrimut ...	30	12,194	5,926	18,120	...	18,120	6,356	460	14	22	1	...	...	...	2	39
Deutgam ...	4	16,533	694	17,227	...	17,227	14,627	196	...	10	2	...	...	...	...	12
Djerriwarrah...	45	9,703	3,275	12,978	60	13,038	13,035	1,191	299	260	77	1	1	15	653		
Doutta Galla ...	111	4,340	6,107	10,447	...	10,447	10,447	2,131	12	2	7	...	...	...	...	21
Forbes (part of) ²	18	1,979	2,297	4,276	...	4,276	4,276	270	104	98	...	...	...	...	...	202
Gisborne ...	110	11,929	9,975	21,904	42	21,946	21,911	5,756	888	2,469	32	...	...	...	48	3,437
Goldie ...	34	1,554	108	1,662	3,585	5,247	4,555	597	206	212	14	...	...	...	...	432
Gorong (part of) ³	30	9,234	2,963	12,197	...	12,197	6,197	694	105	296	33	...	...	...	13	447
Havelock ...	15	4,996	10,515	15,491	...	15,491	15,491	617	269	223	...	...	...	...	3	495
Holden ...	14	13,330	740	14,070	420	14,490	6,327	573	66	56	...	...	...	...	...	122
Jika-jika ...	439	6,556	5,341	11,897	...	11,897	11,897	3,845	41	6	13	...	3	26	89		
Kalkallo ...	68	15,346	7,172	22,518	...	22,518	16,518	742	159	38	7	...	...	...	19	223
Koolbundora...	172	3,494	20,390	23,884	...	23,884	23,884	2,152	123	19	5	...	...	...	37	184
Kerrie ...	42	3,159	5,044	8,203	...	8,203	8,100	1,052	308	443	...	...	13	2	766	
Korkuperrimul ...	62	5,095	5,515	10,610	...	10,610	8,859	1,973	694	429	412	1	17	2	1,555		
Kororoit ...	15	8,038	3,671	11,709	...	11,709	8,652	225	10	21	6	...	...	...	3	40
Lancefield ...	96	6,622	5,408	12,030	60	12,090	12,060	4,714	1,356	1,900	149	...	...	28	3,433	
Macedon ...	5	84	251	335	...	335	335	10	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6
Maribyrnong ...	30	16,933	3,080	20,013	...	20,013	17,361	502	2	...	8	...	...	...	2	12
Merriang ...	33	10,096	5,835	15,931	...	15,931	15,929	222	59	25	...	...	...	...	...	84
Merrimu ...	29	4,829	929	5,758	90	5,848	5,033	809	254	110	169	2	13	2	550		
Mickleham ...	39	9,744	1,852	11,596	...	11,596	11,586	364	137	58	2	...	...	...	3	200
Monegetta ...	45	3,526	3,377	6,903	...	6,903	6,594	1,979	661	864	6	...	...	12	1,543	
Moorabbin ...	231	4,535	1,163	5,698	...	5,698	5,698	2,805	...	20	...	...	...	5	9	34
Moorabool ...	4	445	...	445	...	445	445	91	16	66	...	...	...	...	...	82
Morang (part of) ¹	85	5,472	4,926	10,398	...	10,398	10,398	340	29	10	3	...	...	...	3	45
Mordialloc ...	124	8,595	1,695	10,290	...	10,290	10,290	1,209	6	2	...	...	...	3	...	11
Mulgrave ...	145	6,659	1,066	7,725	...	7,725	7,725	1,268	2	18	...	...	...	...	12	32
Myrniong ...	28	3,353	1,867	5,220	...	5,220	4,992	1,572	295	698	30	...	...	9	8	1,040
Newham ...	41	5,217	1,102	6,319	...	6,319	6,319	1,429	328	742	...	...	...	1	16	1,087
Nunawading...	181	6,343	1,171	7,514	...	7,514	7,514	1,275	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	9
Prahran ...	177	3,999	694	4,693	...	4,693	4,693	1,899	3	10	...	...	...	...	4	17
Pywhaitjorrk ...	19	13,210	928	14,138	...	14,138	5,241	191	55	...	16	...	...	2	...	73
Rochford ...	74	5,445	4,326	9,771	...	9,771	9,475	3,629	1,283	1,652	79	...	...	...	39	3,053
Springfield ...	38	3,404	3,326	6,730	...	6,730	6,390	1,196	425	557	13	...	...	...	2	997
Tarneit ...	47	8,914	6,882	15,796	60	15,856	6,126	1,751	55	29	62	...	...	44	...	190
Touroorong (part of) ¹	33	4,121	4,536	8,657	...	8,657	8,647	439	87	51	...	...	...	...	7	145
Truganina ...	18	4,870	4,251	9,121	...	9,121	7,641	756	4	23	2	...	...	...	...	29
Tullamarine ...	55	7,307	3,556	10,863	...	10,863	10,863	3,020	17	27	24	...	...	13	48	129
Wallan-wallan ...	87	9,398	3,826	13,224	90	13,314	13,314	806	198	264	4	...	...	...	5	471
Will-will-rook ...	54	3,931	7,606	11,537	...	11,537	11,537	1,575	89	2	...	...	...	...	23	114
Woolert ...	62	3,879	10,470	14,349	...	14,349	14,094	172	34	2	...	...	...	...	2	38
Yangardook ...	31	12,997	2,661	15,658	128	15,786	15,208	2,019	763	634	148	1	8	...	1,554		
Yan Yean (part of) ¹	50	6,673	3,896	10,569	...	10,569	10,569	382	88	68	1	...	2	39	198		
Yuroke ...	55	9,970	4,593	14,563	...	14,563	14,373	2,555	56	14	8	...	1	40	119		
Total ...	3,900	425,314	226,555	651,869	5,031	656,900	580,546	74,719	11,215	14,542	1,562	8	143	568	28,038		

¹ Remainder in Evelyn.² Remainder in Dalhousie.³ Remainder in Grant.

BOURKE-1.

Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.

GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					GREEN FORAGE.							OTHER CROPS.							LAND IN FALLOW.	
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.	HAY.	Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Sorghum.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.	acres.	acres.
108	1	...	...	109	233	...	...	...	...	149	149	...	...	1	...	16	...	17	8	...
17	1	...	...	17	191	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	20	...
137	1	21	4	163	206	102	16	171	...	28	317	...	1	80	67	305	30	483	837	...
69	2	...	56	71	1,166	3	9	3	...	681	684	...	1	16	...	22	20	40	72	...
373	4	17	...	450	267	3	...	11	2	187	212	...	...	7	2	134	5	163	695	...
74	74	9	...	...	...	...	21	21	...	...	1	...	3	5	9	10	...
43	...	1	1	45	302	...	1	3	...	4	8	...	9	57	5	1	5	85	3	...
75	77	67	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	6	...	...	4	3	1	5	...
176	176	36	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	6	...	...	19	...	...
49	...	2	...	49	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	8	...	38	11	...	...	7	...	13	28	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...
23	6	35	617	8	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	21	7	28	81	...
29	32	333	1	...	22	...	565	599	...	...	...	...	88	...	88	504	...
36	...	2	...	38	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
4	1	10	367	...	...	1	...	13	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	...
3	...	11	...	14	130	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	...
26	102	1,141	2	...	...	...	22	25	...	3	12	1	12	5	33	55	...
94	...	8	...	32	16	...	...	18	...	470	574	...	...	20	...	28	2	76	42	...
32	491	1,136	1	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
486	...	5	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
165	76	98	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	9	...	15	35	...
25	4	25	86	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
12	...	3	...	15	264	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	1	140	...	4	2	147	...	...
86	...	20	4	110	1,630	345	16	10	...	854	1,225	...	...	69	2	357	8	700	91	...
29	...	10	...	39	138	3	24	7	...	220	244	...	...	1	...	7	152	16	82	...
24	9	263	959	43	...	6	45	350	419	...	...	34	...	3	6	297	30	...
116	...	8	...	116	115	...	30	...	...	...	81	...	...	5	3	12	6	8	47	...
40	1	49	249	...	1	6	...	60	61	...	...	4	...	3	6	26	13	...
13	...	5	...	28	78	...	...	8	...	279	287	...	...	...	10	9	...	19	51	...
10	...	1	...	56	152	...	...	10	...	12	28	...	...	8	...	6	...	6	...	...
48	1	11	66	...	...	2	...	70	72	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
258	258	92	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
312	28	15	82	437	537	166	9	10	...	39	224	7	...	7	561	326	54	955	81	...
9	9	...	...	8	...	...	62	70	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	26	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	10	32	...	...
96	96	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	89	19	10	297	...	...
79	10	89	152	2	...	1	...	98	101	...	...	10	33	201	3	297	605	...
83	83	94	...	...	...	...	300	301	...	...	3	...	5	4	12	42	...
197	197	58	...	...	...	...	26	26	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	55	...
42	3	45	135	4	10	6	...	25	45	...	...	8	23	192	18	223	818	...
80	11	4	69	164	195	72	13	19	...	27	131	5	...	...	207	431	1	699	693	...
3	...	3	...	6	80	...	...	7	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	20	...
3	...	3	1	401	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	14	40	...
134	...	3	...	137	48	...	...	...	...	88	123	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	13	...
60	...	25	...	85	1,152	12	6	22	...	148	166	...	2	15	4	5	14	24	177	...
44	44	53	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	31	...	...
1	1	605	...	...	2	...	651	660	5	...	13	...	16	1	35	242	...
57	...	15	...	72	1,882	7	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	2	9	4	2	15	9	...
113	117	189	...	1	4	...	64	69	...	1	...	...	...	...	21	30	...
26	...	1	...	27	1,314	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	2	...
14	14	113	...	5	21	...	93	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...
88	98	238	...	...	2	...	40	60	...	1	...	...	...	...	19	...	...
13	...	8	...	21	75	2	16	2	...	1,228	1,229	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	178	...
21	...	1	...	22	988	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,834	55	265	260	6,414	18,954	792	193	497	57	7,102	8,641	40	41	597	1,053	2,818	669	5,218	7,454	...

COUNTY OF BOURKE—2.

TABLE LIV.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE																			
	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					HAY.	OTHER CROPS.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Mil- let, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Onions.	Tobacco.	VINES.				
																No. of Vines.	Grapes gathered.			Wine produced.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.		gals.
Blackwood ...	7,867	17,126	2,061	...	...	246	27,300	177	10	...	...	187	331	...	...	3,550	...	...	...	...
Bolinda ...	600	...	140	...	...	...	740	11	...	...	...	11	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boroondara ...	181	68	40	...	...	1,030	1,319	300	1	179	20	500	229	...	16	219,650	109	375	484	3,295
Bulla-bulla ...	2,282	1,174	546	...	...	126	4,128	136	...	12	...	148	1,388	...	6	22,000	163	10	173	50
Bulleen (part of) ¹ ...	467	1,514	45	...	...	208	2,234	1,089	22	137	433	1,681	347	...	...	27,900	55	...	55	...
Bullengarook ...	293	3,430	...	...	...	40	3,763	100	...	...	...	100	3	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
Buttlejorrk ...	587	3,422	631	...	...	8	4,648	59	...	3	2	64	327	13	44	151,900	1	...	1	...
Bylands (part of) ² ...	2,295	1,336	30	...	...	30	3,691	99	...	1	...	100	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintin ...	5,694	10,458	217	...	...	...	16,369	213	...	...	...	213	39	...	20	1,000	...	...	...	...
Cobaw ...	1,232	2,130	...	...	...	...	3,362	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimadai ...	622	824	736	50	...	52	2,284	49	...	13	4	66	16	...	5	18,000	10	...	10	...
Cut-paw-paw ...	30	...	60	...	130	46	266	65	...	68	...	133	872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dandenong ...	120	50	...	...	...	...	170	82	...	...	15	97	75	...	...	4,100	...	...	...	...
Darraweit Guim ...	105	926	150	...	...	...	1,181	67	...	10	...	77	44	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Derrimut ...	90	425	20	...	...	15	550	2	...	10	4	16	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deutgam ...	...	200	40	...	...	...	240	13	...	104	...	117	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Djerriwarrrh ...	4,149	5,224	1,211	20	18	300	10,922	54	...	14	...	68	369	...	64	39,100	62	62	124	64
Doutta Galla ...	238	...	60	...	...	...	298	151	...	137	...	288	1,420	...	...	33,340	50	44	94	...
Forbes (part of) ² ...	1,352	2,022	...	...	...	...	3,374	26	...	...	...	26	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gisborne ...	9,925	49,591	219	...	...	990	60,725	689	...	...	...	689	1,025	...	...	54,300	27	113	140	800
Goldie ...	4,796	6,221	244	...	...	...	11,261	155	...	...	...	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorong (part of) ³ ...	1,922	6,505	349	...	...	260	9,036	125	...	...	15	140	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Havelock ...	2,690	5,313	...	...	...	34	8,037	18	...	...	...	18	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holden ...	438	1,200	...	...	...	...	1,638	22	...	18	2	42	251	...	...	606,990	...	...	...	...
Jika-jika ...	321	155	190	...	24	321	1,011	186	...	227	18	431	2,435	1,400	10	186,950	796	215	1,011	1,273
Kalkallo ...	881	607	16	...	...	228	1,732	41	...	67	...	108	130	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Keelbundora...	998	445	40	...	...	460	1,943	777	...	...	38	815	1,219	...	...	61,100	305	136	441	827
Kerrie ...	3,946	6,940	...	...	150	50	11,086	141	...	...	...	141	92	...	...	1,300	1	9	10	60
Korkuperrimul ...	9,961	9,094	6,767	...	334	30	26,186	40	...	34	14	88	227	...	...	16,050	144	30	145	...

Kororoit	50	270	96	...	...	3	419	16	150	16	...	182	50	...	...	800	...	...	...	...
Lancefield	32,632	53,729	4,685	...	...	876	91,922	1,191	...	47	...	1,238	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macedon ... ..	...	60	...	...	...	...	60	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maribyrnong	10	...	197	...	...	50	257	260	24	185	61	530	297	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merriang	460	440	...	...	...	...	900	32	...	4	...	36	128	40	5	...	...	...	...	...
Merrimu	4,012	1,033	2,792	...	178	23	8,038	136	...	42	...	178	171	54	10	18,500	...	...	...	...
Mickleham	348	350	12	...	...	50	760	6	...	4	...	10	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monegetta	10,653	16,260	52	...	...	250	27,215	319	...	...	...	319	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorabbin ... ..	...	200	...	...	100	225	525	1,004	126	108	513	1,751	520	770	...	27,850	86	55	141	107
Moorabool	235	1,685	...	...	...	...	1,920	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morang (part of) ¹	274	90	50	...	...	50	464	46	...	...	...	46	125	...	10	2,000	...	...	...	...
Mordialloc	22	29	...	...	24	...	75	301	...	...	...	301	228	...	...	23,800	2	...	2	...
Mulgrave ... ..	...	182	...	...	...	250	432	160	...	...	31	191	162	...	...	53,900	80	...	80	...
Myrniong	5,131	15,684	932	...	90	73	21,910	185	...	...	...	185	102	...	...	3,935	11	...	11	...
Newham	5,039	11,286	...	...	5	136	16,466	231	...	...	...	231	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nunawading... ..	22	95	...	...	...	3	120	98	...	...	22	120	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pahran	10	80	...	...	...	75	165	167	25	14	214	420	239	100	...	57,932	433	15	448	96
Pywheitjorrk	720	...	140	...	30	...	890	1	...	5	...	6	60	...	...	139,700	142	15	157	86
Rochford	30,079	36,467	2,130	...	...	942	69,618	446	...	14	3	463	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Springfield	6,568	9,662	232	...	...	40	16,502	137	...	6	...	143	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarneit	538	700	1,624	...	430	20	3,312	118	...	420	...	538	886	...	10	16,000	...	5	5	30
Touroorong (part of) ¹	990	776	...	...	...	105	1,871	75	...	...	...	75	57	...	20	11,000	50	...	50	...
Truganina	20	104	20	...	...	...	144	1	...	...	...	1	512	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Tullamarine... ..	121	387	165	...	176	685	1,534	175	...	123	...	298	1,919	260	...	17,500	60	84	144	520
Wallan-wallan	1,639	3,919	80	...	...	40	5,678	122	...	5	...	127	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Will-will-rook	1,095	60	...	...	...	433	1,588	53	...	5	...	58	1,713	...	2	7,000	...	...	...	...
Woolert	290	20	...	...	...	60	370	24	...	...	...	24	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yangardook	5,992	9,919	2,714	...	160	...	18,785	159	...	70	...	229	221	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...
Yan Yean (part of) ¹	483	652	15	...	...	510	1,660	18	...	48	...	66	53	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
Yuroke	656	336	73	...	24	561	1,650	37	...	4	...	41	1,109	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
	172,171	300,875	29,821	70	1,873	9,934	514,744	10,451	358	2,154	1,409	14,372	21,067	2,649	258	1,839,747	2,587	1,161	3,748	7,608

¹ Remainder in Evelyn.

² Remainder in Dalhousie.

³ Remainder in Grant.

COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE—1.

TABLE LV.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.							
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet and Sorghum.	Total.	
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Baynton	8	1,580	777	2,357	366	2,723	2,510	877	299	459	...	...	...	6	764
Broadford	42	8,293	2,982	11,275	...	11,275	11,275	1,204	397	286	1	...	...	...	684
Bylands (part of) ¹	79	5,369	1,034	6,403	150	6,553	6,553	1,278	144	84	2	...	15	...	245	
Carlsruhe	84	11,636	3,634	15,270	...	15,270	14,501	4,531	1,306	2,005	7	...	1	18	3,337	
Cobaw	12	1,536	278	1,814	...	1,814	1,814	417	129	223	...	...	...	...	352
Compton's Creek	2	640	...	640	...	640	640	75	30	22	...	...	...	...	52
Edgecombe (part of) ²	51	4,165	2,878	7,043	...	7,043	7,043	3,544	840	1,923	19	...	1	65	2,848	
Emberton	23	3,886	2,563	6,449	114	6,563	5,826	2,096	265	1,502	8	...	2	10	1,787	
Forbes (part of) ¹	21	1,306	353	1,659	...	1,659	1,624	195	7	52	...	...	...	...	59
Glenburnie	21	2,633	...	2,633	...	2,633	2,519	287	50	89	2	...	...	...	141
Glenhope	9	1,016	329	1,345	223	1,568	1,123	337	71	196	1	...	...	3	271
Goldie	17	829	438	1,267	387	1,654	1,654	408	108	161	...	...	...	...	269
Heathcote	30	1,608	517	2,125	40	2,165	2,075	1,152	210	426	31	...	...	...	667
Langley	16	1,325	1,626	2,951	...	2,951	2,754	175	31	69	...	...	2	8	110
Lauriston	152	12,161	8,462	20,623	...	20,623	20,179	9,432	1,682	4,787	66	2	21	258	6,816	
Lowrey	13	1,150	300	1,450	289	1,739	1,414	368	110	125	...	...	...	...	235
Metcalf	33	2,698	2,329	5,027	...	5,027	5,027	1,653	302	930	6	...	...	38	1,276
Moranding	69	7,355	1,909	9,264	...	9,264	9,095	1,439	345	532	...	...	...	...	877
Newham	38	4,160	781	4,941	...	4,941	4,900	1,453	306	818	2	...	...	7	1,133
Pyalong	36	2,709	822	3,531	754	4,285	3,285	813	257	234	11	...	3	...	505	
Redesdale	30	2,108	907	3,015	1,061	4,076	3,542	1,172	186	757	1	...	...	...	944
Seymour	21	4,141	865	5,006	...	5,006	4,766	1,988	290	1,209	20	...	12	5	1,536	
Spring Plains	8	781	60	841	210	1,051	708	290	133	105	...	...	...	...	238
Tooboorac	20	1,316	1,015	2,331	...	2,331	2,221	316	39	58	2	...	...	...	99
Trentham	34	2,491	1,067	3,558	...	3,558	3,558	1,246	264	688	10	...	...	12	974
Tylden	95	11,545	8,717	20,262	...	20,262	19,813	5,571	918	2,992	20	...	3	87	4,020	
Willomavin	58	3,746	515	4,261	...	4,261	4,071	1,097	224	192	...	...	1	1	418
Woodend	68	5,287	3,423	8,710	...	8,710	8,710	2,978	544	1,475	6	...	...	51	2,076
Stations	13	32,079	200	32,279	...	32,279	9,410	664	173	129	63	...	...	...	365
Total	1,103	139,549	48,781	188,330	3,594	191,924	162,610	47,056	9,660	22,528	278	2	61	569	33,098	

¹ Remainder in Bourke.² Remainder in Talbot.

COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE—1.

TABLE LV.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865—*continued*.

NAME OF PLACE.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.															
	GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.					OTHER CROPS.					
	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Baynton	71	...	...	71	13	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4
Broadford	48	...	...	48	413	1	...	...	30	31	...	6	1	18	...	25
Bylands (part of) ¹ ...	163	...	...	163	360	...	...	10	423	433	6	1	8	46	2	63
Carlsruhe	524	2	1	527	366	...	2	1	195	198	...	...	3	38	2	43
Cobaw	15	...	...	15	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Compton's Creek ...	5	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
Edgecombe (part of) ² ...	133	...	...	133	391	4	...	...	54	58	...	...	2	23	2	27
Emberton	59	...	...	59	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Forbes (part of) ¹ ...	32	...	...	32	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	...	12
Glenburnie	36	...	...	36	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	8
Glenhope	47	...	...	47	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Goldie	82	1	...	83	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Heathcote	14	...	...	14	391	...	...	3	...	3	6	4	6	13	15	44
Langley	36	...	...	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Lauriston	418	3	...	421	1,304	16	...	1	305	322	...	...	8	50	19	77
Lowrey	51	...	...	51	50	...	2	...	15	17	8	...	1	6	...	15
Metcalf	85	...	...	85	183	...	...	1	35	36	...	...	...	11	...	11
Moranding	180	...	...	180	299	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	24	...	24
Newham	174	2	...	176	94	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	5	13	2	20
Pyalong	80	...	...	80	141	...	...	...	27	27	...	2	3	15	...	20
Redesdale	119	...	...	119	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Seymour	32	...	...	32	183	3	19	1	116	139	1	3	6	10	1	21
Spring Plains	26	...	...	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	7
Tooboorac	22	...	...	22	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	13	...	23
Trentham	189	...	...	189	68	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	7	1	2
Tylden	619	...	1	620	645	...	...	...	184	184	...	...	2	36	5	43
Willowmavin	126	...	...	126	371	4	1	...	22	27	...	1	5	24	...	30
Woodend	472	...	...	472	319	...	...	3	13	16	3	...	1	20	3	27
Stations	7	...	...	7	83	...	...	...	131	131	6	3	2	15	3	29
Total	3,865	8	2	3,875	6,306	29	24	21	1,608	1,682	34	33	60	420	59	606
																1,489

¹ Remainder in Bourke.

² Remainder in Talbot.

COUNTY OF DALHOUSIE—2.

TABLE LVI.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.				QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																
				CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	OTHER CROPS.				
				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Mil- let, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Onions.	Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	Grapes gathered.			Wine produced.
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gals.		
Baynton	
Broadford	
Bylands (part of) ¹	
Carlsruhe	
Cobaw	
Compton's Creek	
Edgecombe (part of) ²	
Emberton	
Forbes (part of) ¹	
Glenburnie	
Glenhope	
Goldie	
Heathcote	
Langley	
Lauriston	
Lowrey	
Metcalf	
Moranding	
Newham	
Pyalong	
Redesdale	
Seymour	
Spring Plains	
Tooboorac	
Trentham	
Tylden	
Willowmavin	
Woodend	
Stations	
Total	

¹ Remainder in Bourke.² Remainder in Talbot.

COUNTY OF DUNDAS—1.

TABLE LVII.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.						Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																	LAND IN FALLOW.		
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.	Extent of Enclosed Land.		CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.					GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.				OTHER CROPS.					
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Gardens.		Orchards.	Total.
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a.	a.	acres.	a.	acres.	acres.		
Balmoral ...	11	304	160	464	...	464	146	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	8
Berwick ...	20	2,452	290	2,742	1,289	4,031	2,932	375	299	38	2	1	340	16	...	...	...	16	16	2	...	1	...	3	...	
Bochara ...	22	3,313	...	3,313	128	3,441	2,707	331	183	54	1	...	238	13	13	36	25	25	...	3	1	4	15	
Brit-brit ...	5	2,096	83	2,179	1,824	4,003	3,953	65	45	5	2	...	52	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bruck-bruck ...	11	450	80	530	450	980	780	229	191	21	5	...	217	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrapook ...	6	343	38	381	103	484	327	159	123	23	...	...	146	5	1	...	6	4	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...
Casterton East ...	6	315	9	324	...	324	324	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	17	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	...
Cavendish ...	9	256	4	260	...	260	227	19	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
Coleraine ...	30	2,429	375	2,804	1,138	3,942	3,325	564	227	161	1	...	389	23	23	139	4	4	...	9	...	9	...	
Gringegalgona ...	1	600	...	600	600	1,200	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton North ...	77	10,925	1,425	12,350	247	12,597	11,809	1,216	475	184	8	1	668	35	1	...	36	219	10	...	188	198	...	2	31	2	35	60
Hilgay ...	24	1,601	...	1,601	995	2,596	1,681	553	293	142	435	39	39	17	54	54	...	8	...	8	...	
Kanawalla ...	3	4,808	...	4,808	...	4,808	3,892	22	10	10	5	5	6	1	...	1	...	
Koonong Wootong ...	3	1,044	...	1,044	...	1,044	1,044	30	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muntham ...	4	522	1,000	1,522	92	1,614	1,614	105	94	6	...	...	100	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Redruth ...	7	1,740	10	1,750	...	1,750	227	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warrayure ...	4	186	75	261	...	261	129	19	9	2	...	...	11	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	16
Stations ...	31	205,924	12,960	218,884	9,036	227,920	211,355	509	14	42	56	12	12	307	...	1	68	69	20	2	43	...	65	...
Total ...	273	239,308	16,509	255,817	15,902	271,719	247,672	4,264	1,993	678	19	2	2,692	178	3	1	182	778	10	1	356	367	24	5	111	5	145	100

COUNTY OF DUNDAS—2.

TABLE LVIII.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.					QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.															
					CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.					GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	OTHER CROPS.					
															VINES.					
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease, Beans, Millet and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Par- snips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	Grapes gathered.			Wine produced.
												Not made into Wine or Brandy.	Made into Wine or Brandy.	Total.						
					bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gals.
Balmoral	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berwick	...	...	...	...	2,638	324	15	15	2,992	39	...	...	39	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Bochara	...	...	...	...	878	386	16	...	1,280	20	...	...	20	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brit-brit	...	...	...	...	880	112	32	...	1,024	14	...	...	14	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bruck-bruck	...	...	...	...	1,604	148	60	...	1,812	25	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carrapook	...	...	...	...	1,578	342	...	...	1,920	8	6	...	14	6	Nil	1,800	...	...	...	...
Casterton East	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	10	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cavendish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coleraine	...	...	...	...	3,079	2,622	20	...	5,721	49	...	...	49	208	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gringegalgona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton North	...	...	...	...	3,241	810	...	6	4,057	62	6	...	68	226	...	3,700	40	50	90	296
Hilgay	...	...	...	...	4696	1,913	...	...	6,609	85	...	...	85	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanawalla	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	40	13	...	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koonong Wootong	...	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muntham	...	...	...	...	1,700	200	...	...	1,900	12	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redruth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warayure	...	...	...	...	74	20	...	...	94	7	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations	...	...	...	...	120	411	...	...	531	26	...	...	26	310	104	5,015	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	20,848	7,288	143	21	28,300	366	18	1	385	870	115	10,515	40	50	90	296

COUNTY OF EVELYN.

TABLE LIX.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.				Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																				LAND IN FALLOW		
		PURCHASED LAND.			Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.					GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.					OTHER CROPS.							
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.		Total.	
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
EVELYN NORTH.																														
Burgoyne ...	19	1,758	322	2,080	2,080	2,080	437	7	9	...	2	18	11	...	...	11	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	369
Linton ...	10	1,256	585	1,841	1,841	1,841	927	5	6	...	1	12	8	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	894
Morang (part of) ¹ ...	20	982	2,402	3,384	3,384	3,384	588	21	2	...	...	23	34	...	...	34	24	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	...	13	492
Nillumbik ...	102	5,944	3,650	9,594	9,594	9,442	2,147	166	76	...	5	247	270	1	11	212	243	3	8	...	111	122	...	5	2	72	32	111	1,142	
Tarrawarra ...	14	2,612	1,005	3,617	3,617	3,617	167	...	21	...	...	21	8	...	...	8	5	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	125
Toorourrong (part of) ¹ ...	16	2,812	2,203	5,015	5,015	5,015	545	38	29	...	1	68	33	33	46	4	1	4	...	9	1	...	9	...	10	379
Yan Yean (part of) ¹ ...	23	1,488	2,546	4,034	4,034	4,034	593	14	25	1	...	40	25	...	...	25	39	...	...	...	100	100	...	21	...	18	...	39	350
Stations ...	5	6,549	...	6,549	6,549	4,934	127	20	20	...	5	45	7	...	...	7	38	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	29
Total ...	209	23,401	12,713	36,114	36,114	34,347	5,531	271	188	1	14	474	396	2	11	409	429	11	15	4	211	241	...	27	2	134	35	198	3,780	
EVELYN SOUTH.																														
Gruyere ...	3	360	4,734	5,094	5,094	5,094	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	2	...	62	...
Mooroolbark ...	23	3,353	1,976	5,329	5,329	5,236	567	99	56	2	...	157	32	...	...	32	22	...	...	...	188	188	...	17	...	14	...	31	137
Warrandyte ...	26	3,294	1,241	4,535	4,535	3,036	375	2	28	...	...	30	17	...	2	19	26	...	2	...	9	11	...	...	...	20	2	22	267
Yering ...	42	9,139	2,513	11,652	11,652	11,594	1,028	236	192	3	...	431	91	6	2	99	137	...	...	...	14	14	1	135	...	39	...	175	172
Stations ...	2	4,400	3,425	7,825	7,825	7,600	200	...	6	...	...	6	10	...	...	10	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120	...
Total ...	96	20,546	13,889	34,435	34,435	32,560	2,232	337	282	5	...	624	150	6	4	160	249	...	2	...	211	213	1	332	...	75	2	410	576	
SUMMARY OF EVELYN.																														
Evelyn North ...	209	23,401	12,713	36,114	36,114	34,347	5,531	271	188	1	14	474	396	2	11	409	429	11	15	4	211	241	...	27	2	134	35	198	3,780	
Evelyn South ...	96	20,546	13,889	34,435	34,435	32,560	2,232	337	282	5	...	624	150	6	4	160	249	...	2	...	211	213	1	332	...	75	2	410	576	
Total ...	305	43,947	26,602	70,549	70,549	66,907	7,763	608	470	6	14	1,098	546	8	15	569	678	11	17	4	422	454	1	359	2	209	37	608	4,356	

¹ Remainder in Bourke.

COUNTY OF EVELYN—2.

TABLE LX.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																	
	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.					GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	OTHER CROPS.							
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Tobacco.	VINES.					Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.
												No. of Vines.	Grapes gathered.					
											Not made into Wine or Brandy.		Made into Wine or Brandy.	Total.				
EVELYN NORTH.																		
Burgoyne	59	124	...	...	183	33	...	...	33	30	...	11,500	3	10	13	240	...
Linton	47	140	...	30	217	22	...	...	22	...	...	550	...	...	...	...	...
Morang (part of) ¹	97	20	...	...	117	72	...	...	72	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nillumbik	672	1,183	...	119	1,974	699	15	31	745	229	...	20,700	35	27	62	280	...	
Tarrawarra ... ..	...	255	...	...	255	22	...	...	22	5	...	200	...	...	...	...	...
Toorourrong (part of) ¹	344	289	...	12	645	87	...	...	87	53	...	3,100	...	...	...	...	...
Yan Yean (part of) ¹	71	180	24	...	275	73	...	...	73	42	...	60,000	40	...	40	...	...
Stations	200	500	...	125	825	21	...	...	21	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,490	2,691	24	286	4,491	1,029	15	31	1,075	434	...	96,050	78	37	115	520	...	
EVELYN SOUTH.																		
Gruyere... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174,000	...	...	...	...	...
Mooroolbark	1,066	685	20	...	1,771	100	...	...	100	23	...	38,500	10	28	38	200	...
Warrandyte ... ..	...	225	...	...	225	28	...	2	30	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yering	765	2,324	30	...	3,119	341	48	20	409	122	2	397,700	30	82	112	450	...	
Stations... ..	...	120	...	...	120	3	...	...	3	79	...	330,400	...	...	...	8,000	100
Total	1,831	3,354	50	...	5,235	472	48	22	542	243	2	940,600	40	110	150	8,650	100	
SUMMARY OF EVELYN.																		
Evelyn North	1,490	2,691	24	286	4,491	1,029	15	31	1,075	434	...	96,050	78	37	115	520	...	
Evelyn South	1,831	3,354	50	...	5,235	472	48	22	542	243	2	940,600	40	110	150	8,650	100	
Total	3,321	6,045	74	286	9,726	1,501	63	53	1,617	677	2	1,036,650	118	147	265	9,170	100	

¹ Remainder in Bourke.

COUNTY OF

TABLE LXIII.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral the Extent under each Description of Crop

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND							
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.*	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Anakie ...	27	7,343	5,033	12,376	...	12,376	9,473	457	270	142	19	...	...	5	436	
Ballark ...	6	9,114	934	10,048	138	10,186	10,186	153	...	4	...	...	...	7	11	
Balliang ...	2	200	...	200	...	200	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrabool ...	176	5,300	13,129	18,429	30	18,459	18,222	5,331	1,373	417	203	...	20	514	2,527	
Bellerine ...	200	10,512	11,238	21,750	90	21,840	21,560	3,562	1,098	690	115	...	1	123	2,027	
Borhoneyghurk ...	20	4,592	1,100	5,692	375	6,067	6,067	359	88	141	1	...	...	...	230	
Bulban ...	13	819	12,000	12,819	...	12,819	935	214	5	47	1	...	...	...	53	
Bungal ...	1	220	...	220	...	220	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bungaree ...	65	2,707	51	2,758	224	2,982	2,821	558	34	242	...	...	...	...	276	
Bungeeltap ...	1	200	...	200	...	200	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buninyong ...	113	3,343	2,192	5,535	143	5,678	5,265	984	39	352	13	...	...	11	415	
Burtwarrah ...	24	15,648	62	15,710	...	15,710	15,710	206	90	36	27	...	...	...	153	
Carrah ...	43	16,360	3,436	19,796	...	19,796	19,796	582	274	91	45	...	...	...	410	
Carrung-e-Murnong ...	6	1,680	6,618	8,298	...	8,298	7,678	285	147	41	12	...	...	...	200	
Cocoroc ...	2	1,145	...	1,145	...	1,145	545	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	14	
Conewarre ...	197	10,792	4,636	15,428	65	15,493	15,186	2,859	590	834	46	2	10	68	1,550	
Coole Barghurk ...	23	14,154	480	14,634	...	14,634	9,634	798	268	295	12	...	...	7	582	
Darriwil ...	62	12,679	1,357	14,036	...	14,036	13,911	1,968	891	283	191	...	...	26	1,391	
Duneed ...	238	14,555	10,111	24,666	120	24,786	24,447	2,596	571	248	35	...	25	108	987	
Durdidwarrah ...	6	160	197	357	...	357	217	73	33	19	20	...	...	...	72	
Gherang-gherang ...	26	4,753	2,601	7,354	...	7,354	6,496	145	77	39	...	...	...	...	116	
Gheringhap ...	85	11,180	9,235	20,415	...	20,415	17,260	1,832	452	178	142	...	2	13	787	
Gnarwarre ...	43	5,619	3,314	8,933	...	8,933	8,905	579	226	34	7	...	2	13	282	
Gorong (part of) ¹ ...	65	4,459	1,178	5,637	205	5,842	5,159	1,097	70	659	48	...	...	1	778	
Gorrockburkghap ...	1	...	220	220	...	220	220	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Jan Juc ...	21	2,227	1,838	4,065	...	4,065	3,232	430	171	86	18	...	...	...	275	
Kerrit Bareet ...	77	1,678	2,823	4,501	738	5,239	3,893	896	169	380	33	...	...	...	582	
Lake Lake Wollard ...	29	1,923	452	2,375	...	2,375	1,661	170	34	48	1	...	...	4	87	
Lal-lal ...	31	5,509	3,036	8,545	240	8,785	8,066	900	159	469	48	...	...	...	676	
Lara ...	1	...	20,000	20,000	...	20,000	20,000	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mambourin ...	9	650	265	915	...	915	905	99	42	29	9	...	...	...	80	
Meredith ...	31	2,244	80	2,324	...	2,324	2,324	266	75	119	14	1	...	2	211	
Modewarre ...	87	10,347	3,006	13,353	...	13,353	12,692	1,155	366	265	11	...	5	41	688	
Moolap ...	213	9,263	4,548	13,811	30	13,841	13,571	1,786	213	188	52	...	...	51	504	
Moorpanyal ...	81	4,591	3,064	7,655	...	7,655	7,655	1,697	358	207	94	...	5	12	676	
Moradoranook ...	1	15,360	...	15,360	...	15,360	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moranghurk ...	48	12,069	1,033	13,102	20	13,122	7,593	1,269	291	183	60	...	...	10	544	
Mouyong ...	2	23,337	...	23,337	...	23,337	13,000	67	6	10	...	...	...	...	16	
Murgheboluc ...	39	6,866	3,515	10,381	...	10,381	7,731	595	177	82	23	...	...	7	289	
Murtcaim ...	21	3,656	919	4,575	...	4,575	2,881	620	106	212	22	...	...	1	341	
Paraparap ...	31	3,105	3,631	6,736	...	6,736	5,653	341	116	106	...	...	...	...	222	
Parwan ...	44	7,534	185	7,719	...	7,719	2,091	689	278	56	211	...	6	...	551	
Paywit ...	101	3,823	10,589	14,412	...	14,412	14,392	801	289	220	6	1	...	12	528	
Puebla ...	34	10,558	1,241	11,799	26	11,825	6,857	309	117	87	12	...	...	4	220	
Tutegong (part of) ² ...	24	7,513	1,287	8,800	...	8,800	6,869	203	60	50	...	...	...	...	110	
Wabdallah ...	60	3,571	1,477	5,048	...	5,048	5,048	1,069	345	203	142	...	...	3	693	
Warmbool ...	1	28	...	28	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warrenheip ...	108	4,419	304	4,723	1,574	6,297	5,951	1,465	70	893	16	...	...	...	979	
Werribee ...	4	13,960	23,200	37,160	...	37,160	9,010	67	10	10	...	...	...	...	20	
Wormbete ...	3	411	...	411	...	411	111	40	15	14	...	...	...	...	29	
Worniyaloak ...	22	10,672	2,980	13,652	...	13,652	12,034	202	49	73	8	...	...	...	130	
Wurdiyongang ...	19	2,335	160	2,495	...	2,495	1,158	275	69	81	44	...	...	...	194	
Youang ...	26	1,417	4,982	6,399	...	6,399	5,880	642	288	142	98	...	...	1	529	
Stations ...	11	117,796	7,300	125,096	3,900	128,996	114,056	115	30	9	7	...	...	...	46	
Total ...	2,624	444,396	191,037	635,433	7,918	643,351	517,458	40,867	10,533	9,014	1,866	4	76	1,044	22,537	

* Remainder in Bourke.

† Remainder in Polwarth.

GRANT-1.

Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.

GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.						OTHER CROPS.							LAND IN FALLOW.
Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbages.	Total.		Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Sorghum.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.	
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...
6	...	1	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	100	100	1	...	1	...	17	13	32	...
3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
344	5	27	3	379	933	26	2	8	1	457	494	3	4	220	5	137	123	492	506
336	2	19	1	358	408	...	...	1	...	546	547	28	...	25	25	68	15	161	61
24	...	1	...	25	99	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...
2	...	2	...	4	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	7
...
220	3	223	38	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	12	7	19	...
...
244	4	4	15	267	238	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	50	1	59	3
8	8	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...
24	...	2	...	26	116	...	1	...	...	12	13	...	...	2	...	14	1	17	...
3	3	18	...	...	...	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	2	29	20	117	756	4	...	7	...	220	231	...	...	39	7	38	12	116	89
7	...	1	...	8	196	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	5	...	11	...
65	...	6	...	71	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	7	13	78	11
104	...	12	...	116	466	7	...	8	...	636	651	...	...	144	4	91	60	299	77
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	6
46	...	10	9	65	413	1	...	1	...	38	40	3	1	140	1	51	121	317	210
30	...	2	...	32	182	1	...	1	...	27	29	...	...	7	...	21	3	31	23
113	...	1	...	114	115	...	...	...	...	80	80	...	1	...	...	9	...	10	...
...
14	14	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	8	10
279	1	...	1	281	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
11	11	47	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	...
166	...	1	...	167	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
12	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	1	...	27	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...
49	...	1	...	50	202	10	...	4	...	107	121	...	...	10	...	28	14	52	42
91	4	36	1	132	706	30	3	6	...	154	193	...	...	8	1	163	30	202	49
42	...	7	2	51	858	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	34	...	6	11	52	60
...
14	...	5	...	19	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	7	5	19	43
10	...	4	...	14	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	7	...
29	...	5	...	34	214	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	9	...	21	2	32	10
1	1	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	5	105
7	7	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	...	16	5
20	...	1	...	21	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
64	1	4	...	69	124	...	...	...	...	50	50	6	...	...	5	19	...	30	...
17	17	49	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	8	...	12	...	20	...
3	3	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	...
53	...	8	1	62	196	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	58	...	10	16	84	16
...
393	4	...	4	401	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	34	60	4
3	...	33	...	33	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	1	...	6	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	19
7	...	1	...	8	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	7	...	8	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15	2	29	...
2,989	23	229	62	3,303	8,613	81	6	39	1	2,524	2,651	43	10	793	71	919	499	2,335	1,428

STAT—g.	Lal-lal ...	...	3,005	9,868	776	...	...	...	13,649	262	...	11	...	273	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mambourin ...	...	660	580	300	...	...	...	1,540	26	...	...	...	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meredith ...	...	683	1,600	130	10	...	60	2,483	53	...	5	...	58	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Modewarre ...	...	2,636	1,771	72	...	40	435	4,954	72	...	20	...	92	140	...	...	22,500	...	144	144	1,000
	Moolap ...	...	2,514	3,179	940	...	...	520	7,153	143	13	178	1	335	857	...	...	24,800	3	3	6	10
	Moorpanyal ...	...	4,894	3,975	1,649	...	19	93	10,630	56	...	8	3	67	966	17	...	82,800	...	...	...	3,030
	Mooradoranook ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moranghurk ...	...	3,459	2,968	645	...	...	100	7,172	27	...	27	...	54	522	...	...	8,400	...	...	...	...
	Mouyong ...	...	100	225	...	...	...	...	325	12	...	6	...	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murgheboluc ...	...	1,644	637	285	...	...	...	2,566	65	...	28	...	93	344	...	...	21,006	...	...	...	...
	Murtcaim ...	...	1,670	2,270	610	...	...	2	4,552	4	...	...	...	4	114	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...
	Pararap ...	...	1,087	1,436	...	...	...	...	2,523	16	...	...	...	16	95	...	...	22,500	...	...	...	...
	Parwan ...	...	4,152	833	3,381	...	...	...	8,366	21	...	40	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Paywit ...	...	2,608	1,844	78	20	...	87	4,637	107	4	42	...	153	125	580	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Puebla ...	...	1,981	1,315	132	...	...	24	3,452	38	...	...	...	38	69	...	...	23,500	...	...	...	...
	Tutegong (part of) ²	...	422	484	...	...	...	...	906	6	...	...	...	6	91	...	...	...	...	204	204	1,491
	Wabdallah ...	...	3,721	2,190	2,481	...	...	35	8,427	55	...	50	5	110	212	...	...	176,900	...	...	...	...
	Warmbool ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Warrenheip ...	...	1,345	26,324	465	...	...	...	28,134	550	...	...	3	553	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Werribee ...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	700	12	...	...	...	12	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wormbete ...	...	210	252	...	...	...	...	462	2	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Worniyaloak ...	...	558	827	68	...	...	...	1,453	9	...	...	...	9	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wordiyouang ...	...	690	867	421	...	...	...	1,978	2	...	2	...	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Youang ...	...	3,554	1,843	1,978	...	...	10	7,385	12	...	7	...	19	148	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
	Stations ...	...	120	...	80	...	...	...	200	...	...	60	...	60	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	132,296	152,155	29,953	50	960	14,449	329,863	4,778	132	1,275	285	6,470	9,339	3,889	54	2,313,566	2,019	5,048	7,067	47,412	50

¹ Remainder in Bourke.

² Remainder in Polwarth.

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE—1.

TABLE LXV.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.						Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																				
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.				OTHER CROPS.					LAND IN FALLOW.			
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.			Wheat.			Oats.	Barley.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.		Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.	Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Total.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.		Total.		
Argyle ...	24	1,618	346	1,964	...	1,964	1,867	1,026	70	402	6	478	83	83	443	22
Ballarat (part of) ¹ ...	34	349	456	805	2	807	807	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	6	24	...	6	6	...	...	2	5	7	...	34
Birregurra ...	9	836	...	836	...	836	836	66	20	15	...	...	...	35	1	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardigan ...	75	5,871	7,802	13,673	...	13,673	13,673	3,840	289	1,637	8	...	...	1,934	105	1	...	106	1,753	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	12	12	31
Carngham ...	17	8,162	120	8,282	...	8,282	8,132	277	23	119	...	...	...	142	22	...	...	22	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Commerralghip... ..	8	2,635	...	2,635	15	2,650	2,650	99	8	14	...	...	...	22	8	...	...	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	50
Corindhap ...	32	1,856	372	2,228	...	2,228	8,163	543	62	178	1	...	...	241	2	...	...	2	298	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...
Cressy ...	6	5,263	16	5,279	...	5,279	5,279	127	37	50	...	...	...	87	4	4	...	8	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...
Cundare ...	36	11,662	448	12,110	1,841	13,951	6,222	681	379	163	92	...	1	...	635	35	...	35	8	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...
Doroq ...	73	17,722	581	18,303	...	18,303	16,700	1,307	680	441	55	...	...	1,176	10	3	...	13	87	...	...	...	6	...	2	13	21	10	
Dowling Forest (part of) ¹ ...	40	1,145	965	2,110	...	2,110	2,110	580	33	99	...	...	...	132	15	...	15	426	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...
Dreeite ...	3	11,200	950	12,150	...	12,150	12,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enfield ...	22	3,386	72	3,458	...	3,458	3,201	539	64	229	...	...	...	293	43	...	43	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Gellibrand ...	4	14,184	3,318	17,502	...	17,502	17,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddon ...	21	2,492	1,210	3,702	...	3,702	3,702	282	24	90	...	...	...	114	46	...	46	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hesse ...	2	1,377	...	1,377	...	1,377	1,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karngun ...	3	10,200	...	10,200	...	10,200	10,200	20	20	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurucaruc ...	5	306	...	306	...	306	226	32	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawaluk ...	2	5,207	...	5,207	...	5,207	5,207	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mindai ...	4	1,201	...	1,201	...	1,201	1,201	36	2	6	2	...	...	10	7	...	7	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirnee ...	27	9,451	...	9,451	60	9,511	9,511	112	24	78	...	...	...	102	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murdeduke ...	5	5,880	...	5,880	...	5,880	5,880	95	55	33	7	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ondit ...	46	10,511	1,111	11,622	259	11,881	8,462	1,786	902	744	56	...	...	1,702	43	10	...	53	2	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	10	15	14
Poliah (North and South) ...	3	17,000	640	17,640	...	17,640	17,640	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarsdale ...	12	1,313	...	1,313	...	1,313	1,313	306	29	90	...	...	...	119	49	...	49	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	116
Shelford ...	5	129	...	129	...	129	67	25	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkeeth ...	15	10,507	2,342	12,849	...	12,849	12,849	535	334	160	...	...	...	494	21	...	21	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warracbarunah ...	2	22,826	...	22,826	...	22,826	22,826	38	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Warrambine ...	6	7,197	...	7,197	...	7,197	6,997	243	71	114	...	...	...	185	12	...	12	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warrion ...	5	12,193	...	12,193	...	12,193	12,193	171	50	70	20	3	3	146	5	1	...	6	...	3	3	2	...	4	...	6	...	10		
Weering ...	2	6,157	...	6,157	...	6,157	6,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilgul ...	4	14,248	...	14,248	...	14,248	14,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windermere ...	52	4,649	2,406	7,055	...	7,055	7,055	2,613	319	1,325	...	...	...	1,644	55	2	...	57	892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wingeel ...	2	12,450	...	12,450	...	12,450	12,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarrowee ...	27	743	...	743	647	1,390	1,162	239	65	87	...	2	...	154	51	1	...	52	31	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Stations ...	19	275,551	...	275,551	...	275,551	267,135	282	14	111	9	4	...	138	15	...	15	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...
Total ...	652	517,477	23,155	540,632	2,824	543,456	521,052	16,016	3,592	6,274	256	9	4	10,135	643	22	1	666	4,784	3	10	13	17	2	21	58	98	320		

¹ Remainder in Ripon.

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE—2.
TABLE LXVI.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.															
	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	OTHER CROPS.				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Mil- let, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		No. of Vines.	VINES.			
													Grapes gathered.			Wine produced.
													Not made into Wine or Brandy.	Made into Wine or Brandy.	Total.	
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gals.	
Argyle ...	1,608	9,520	126	...	...	11,254	142	...	...	142	560	...	...	...	...	...
Ballarat (part of) ¹ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	9	27	...	...	...	...	...
Birregurra ...	200	150	...	...	...	350	2	...	...	2	18	...	...	...	...	...
Cardigan ...	3,977	29,758	280	...	...	34,015	131	3	...	134	1,932	...	...	...	...	...
Carngham ...	525	2,375	...	...	...	2,900	40	...	...	40	189	...	...	...	...	...
Commeralghip ...	155	355	...	...	...	510	14	...	...	14	13	...	...	...	...	...
Corindhap ...	1,137	2,879	7	...	...	4,023	1	...	...	1	320	4,500	...	...	...	...
Cressy ...	596	1,475	...	...	...	2,071	18	20	...	38	40	...	...	...	...	...
Cundare ...	4,705	3,275	2,031	...	30	10,041	105	...	...	105	8	3,000	...	...	...	...
Doroq ...	8,454	5,928	987	...	...	15,369	18	17	...	35	88	16,500	120	37	157	300
Dowling Forest (part of) ¹ ...	530	1,935	...	...	...	2,465	24	...	...	24	489	...	...	...	...	...
Dreelite ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enfield ...	909	4,031	...	...	...	4,940	62	...	...	62	238	...	...	...	...	...
Gellibrand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddon ...	473	1,579	...	...	...	2,052	59	...	...	59	136	...	...	...	...	...
Hesse ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karngun ...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurucaruc ...	...	80	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawaluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Mindai ...	24	145	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Mirnee ...	256	1,202	...	...	...	1,458	13	...	...	13	32	...	...	...	...	...
Murdeduke ...	1,180	960	150	...	...	2,290	6	...	...	6	...	2,000	20	...	20	...
Ondit ...	14,794	16,506	1,021	...	...	32,321	85	30	...	115	3	15,600	...	...	...	...
Poliah (North and South)...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	36	...	...	...	...	...
Scarsdale ...	405	1,790	...	...	...	2,195	98	...	...	98	23	2,000	...	...	...	...
Shelford ...	250	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Turkeeth ...	4,420	3,140	...	...	...	7,560	33	...	...	33	22	...	...	...	...	...
Warracbarunah ...	...	200	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
Warrambine ...	666	1,500	...	...	...	2,166	11	...	...	11	45	...	...	...	...	...
Warrior ...	1,300	1,400	150	20	50	2,920	10	4	...	14	...	3,000	...	...	...	...
Weering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilgul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windermere ...	5,602	25,990	...	...	...	31,592	63	6	...	69	1,201	...	...	...	...	...
Wingeel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarrowee ...	1,344	2,109	...	40	...	3,493	62	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations ...	200	2,200	180	32	...	2,612	36	...	...	65	72	4,000	...	...	...	...
Total ...	53,910	120,482	4,948	92	80	179,512	1,045	83	3	1,131	5,684	50,600	140	37	177	300

¹ Remainder in Ripon.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN—1.

TABLE LXVII.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1864.

NAME OF PLACE.				Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.						Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																		
					PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.			OTHER CROPS.					LAND IN FALLOW.		
					Freehold.	Rented.	Total.			Wheat.			Oats.	Barley.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Mangel-wurzel.	Total.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Gardens.		Orchards.	Total.
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.			
Borriyalloak	4	507	160	667	...	667	593	186	90	45	...	...	...	135	8	..	1	9	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5		
Colongulac	42	2,958	1,597	4,555	...	4,555	2,572	538	180	146	10	3	15	354	58	58	102	...	21	21	...	2	1	...	3	...	
Darlington	2	46	...	46	...	46	46	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenormiston	17	1,644	284	1,928	...	1,928	995	418	307	69	12	...	...	388	30	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hexham	16	1,117	94	1,211	...	1,211	1,026	509	48	182	...	...	...	230	6	3	...	9	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		
Keilambete	8	2,092	...	2,092	...	2,092	1,442	150	58	54	...	...	...	112	18	...	...	18	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Killnoorat	1	100	...	100	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koortkoortnong	1	27,000	...	27,000	...	27,000	27,000	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Lismore...	2	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortlake	73	18,137	4,649	22,786	...	22,786	16,016	2,474	969	1,232	99	2	2	2,304	62	62	100	2	...	5	1	8	...	
Skipton...	6	311	...	311	27	338	327	203	20	50	23	...	...	93	20	...	...	20	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Terang	33	1,885	408	2,293	...	2,293	2,287	339	163	78	1	...	...	242	36	...	...	36	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations...	40	550,539	1,000	551,539	1,900	553,439	478,235	256	1	16	1	20	...	38	7	7	179	23	8	1	32	...	
Total	245	606,344	8,192	614,536	1,927	616,463	530,639	5,096	1,836	1,872	146	25	17	3,896	248	3	1	252	861	8	21	29	2	25	14	2	43	15	

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN—2.

TABLE LXVIII.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.												
	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	OTHER CROPS.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Total.		Tobacco.	VINES.
													No. of Vines.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	No.
Borriyalloak	1,900	900	...	...	...	2,800	10	...	3	13	38	...	...
Colongulac	2,424	2,544	96	90	201	5,355	169	...	...	169	150	...	...
Darlington ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Glenormiston	5,707	1,560	270	...	...	7,537	58	...	...	58	...	...	...
Hexham	695	2,250	...	...	...	2,945	8	3	...	11	220	...	...
Keilambete	921	744	...	...	...	1,665	64	...	...	64	57	...	...
Killnoorat ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koortkoortnong ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
Lismore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortlake	11,612	16,316	1,879	70	25	29,902	141	...	...	141	146	20	...
Skipton... ..	300	1,070	575	...	...	1,945	45	...	...	45	134	...	...
Terang	1,607	1,345	25	...	...	2,977	117	...	...	117	70	...	...
Stations	20	386	20	200	...	626	21	...	...	21	237	...	37,000
Total	25,186	27,115	2,865	360	226	55,752	636	3	3	642	1,058	20	37,000

COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY—1.

TABLE LXIX.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.			Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.				Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.															
				PURCHASED LAND.			Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.					GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.			OTHER CROPS.		LAND IN FALLOW.
				Freehold.	Rented.	Total.				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease, Beans, Millet and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Total.		Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Gardens.	Total.	
Mepunga	...	...	54	7,676	3,162	10,838	10,838	10,838	2,611	1,108	295	198	15	1,616	293	2	7	302	158	1	505	506	14	14	15
Purbete	...	...	4	381	160	541	541	420	42	7	22	...	...	29	9	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talangatta	...	...	48	5,398	3,229	8,627	8,627	8,627	1,112	455	261	6	13	735	204	...	...	204	34	...	135	135	4	4	...
Tandarook	...	...	10	1,125	...	1,125	1,125	1,125	45	13	11	...	...	24	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations	...	...	7	23,513	6,000	29,513	29,513	24,013	1,240	33	6	...	...	39	9	...	...	9	30	...	1,152	1,152	9	9	1
Total	...	...	123	38,093	12,551	50,644	50,644	45,023	5,050	1,616	595	204	28	2,443	536	2	7	545	226	1	1,792	1,793	27	27	16

COUNTY OF HEYTESBURY—2.

TABLE LXX.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.				QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.							HAY.		
				CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.					GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				
				Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Mangel-wurzel.	Total.
				bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Mepunga	...	...	...	12,675	4,192	2,987	247	20,101	734	50	92	876	267
Purbete	...	...	...	72	290	...	...	362	17	...	...	17	6
Talangatta	...	...	...	4,486	3,063	38	132	7,719	510	...	...	510	47
Tandarock	...	...	...	156	139	...	...	295	36	...	...	36	...
Stations	...	...	...	355	100	...	...	455	26	...	...	26	38
Total	...	...	...	17,744	7,784	3,025	379	28,932	1,323	50	92	1,465	358

COUNTY OF MORNINGTON—1.

TABLE LXXI.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.						Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																				LAND IN FALLOW.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				GREEN FORAGE.						OTHER CROPS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.			Wheat.			Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere. Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.		Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.	HAY.	Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.		Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Gardens.		Orchards.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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COUNTY OF MORNINGTON—2.

TABLE LXXII.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.			QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																	
			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	OTHER CROPS.					
															VINES.					
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Eye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	Grapes gathered.			Wine produced.
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons. cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gals.			
Balmarring	84	255	...	...	...	...	339	92	...	...	92	11	...	...	...	...	...
Berwick	1,930	3,478	...	...	150	84	5,642	179	33	...	212	80	...	13,212	400	...	400	20
Bittern ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buneeep ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corinella	209	799	...	40	...	...	1,048	48	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cranbourne	627	1,538	6	...	...	...	2,171	91	2	...	93	20	...	5,100	...	...	...	...
Eumemmerring	103	476	...	60	...	15	654	120	...	7	127	20	...	...	...	...	...	28
Fingal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flinders... ..	941	930	...	...	...	...	1,871	114	...	...	114	27	...	500	5	...	5	...
Frankston	58	130	...	...	...	...	188	21	...	...	21	50	...	2,050	...	...	...	...
Kangerong ... ..	...	250	...	150	...	...	400	14	...	...	14	23	...	34,400	...	...	...	...
Langwarren ... ..	...	35	...	...	...	...	35	2	...	...	2	1	...	200	...	...	...	...
Lyndhurst	397	284	...	...	...	...	681	69	...	...	69	5	...	155	...	...	...	...
Moorooduc	337	1,029	...	...	...	...	1,366	35	...	...	35	29	...	18,950	30	...	30	...
Nar Nar Goon	364	695	10	...	...	...	1,069	49	...	...	49	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narre Warren	34	410	20	...	...	50	514	53	...	...	53	52	50 0	5,550	3	2	5	...
Nepean	54	316	...	...	...	...	370	16	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakenham	100	165	...	...	...	...	265	17	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ringwood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scoresby	80	282	...	...	25	...	387	49	...	...	49	23	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Sherwood	25	60	...	...	...	...	85	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tyabb	143	22	...	...	...	...	165	23	...	...	23	...	...	5,700	16	...	16	...
Wannaene	50	150	...	...	...	...	200	13	...	...	13	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wollomai ... ..	...	170	...	50	...	45	265	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yallock	5	10	...	...	...	...	15	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations	130	155	...	...	...	28	313	13	20	...	33	51	0 6	700	...	...	...	...
			5,671	11,639	36	300	175	222	18,043	1,049	55	7	1,111	436	50 6	96,517	454	2	456	48

COUNTY OF NORMANBY—1.

TABLE LXXIII.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																				LAND IN FALLOW.				
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Garden.)				HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.					OTHER CROPS.								
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.		Total.	Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Vines.		Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.	
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Audley ...	3	5,294	...	5,294	294	5,588	5,588	9	5	3	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolwarra ...	21	3,831	546	4,377	...	4,377	3,978	257	83	22	...	...	...	...	105	9	...	...	9	104	...	...	...	...	23	23	...	...	...	10	1	11	5
Brambura ...	2	300	...	300	...	300	300	29	24	1	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Branxholme ...	53	6,342	928	7,270	315	7,585	7,173	611	352	59	...	...	...	...	411	39	...	...	39	124	...	...	2	14	16	...	...	...	8	1	9	12	...
Byaduk ...	26	1,544	210	1,754	1,095	2,849	2,676	460	284	91	12	...	...	7	394	47	...	...	47	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	9	...	
Byambyne ...	41	4,031	730	4,761	3,907	8,668	8,539	563	399	72	14	...	...	3	488	46	...	...	46	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	1	15	...	
Croxton West ...	14	4,094	480	4,574	...	4,574	4,574	333	221	80	...	...	...	...	301	5	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	19	...
Digby ...	13	135	23	158	...	158	151	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
Drick-drick ...	2	...	329	329	...	329	329	45	13	25	...	...	...	...	38	3	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dromburg ...	26	6,850	174	7,024	...	7,024	6,450	181	7	17	1	...	...	...	25	11	...	...	11	64	...	...	...	...	70	70	...	...	...	11	...	11	...
Green Hills ...	7	2,537	...	2,537	...	2,537	2,537	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	...
Hamilton South ...	140	12,397	2,097	14,494	...	14,494	14,401	2,763	1368	331	14	...	1	1	1,715	70	1	...	71	371	...	...	...	186	186	...	10	9	38	...	57	363	...
Heywood ...	25	754	97	851	...	851	663	65	10	3	...	...	...	...	13	12	...	...	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	...	...
Hotspur ...	14	447	860	1,307	...	1,307	1,190	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...
Macarthur ...	21	1,576	6	1,582	1,084	2,666	2,449	281	136	74	...	...	...	...	210	31	...	...	31	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Merino ...	56	3,386	607	3,993	...	3,993	3,607	845	471	119	...	...	...	1	591	28	...	...	28	73	...	...	6	132	138	...	...	...	7	1	8	7	...
Mocomboro ...	9	673	340	1,013	378	1,391	1,293	347	217	91	10	...	...	...	318	10	...	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...
Monivae ...	20	16,983	160	17,143	1,328	18,471	18,471	266	151	57	...	...	...	1	209	32	...	...	32	9	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	...
Mouzie ...	6	1,497	...	1,497	40	1,537	1,389	24	8	4	3	...	...	...	15	3	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Napier ...	3	536	...	536	428	964	548	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Narrawong ...	34	4,397	1,188	5,585	...	5,585	4,734	469	157	60	16	...	...	...	233	38	...	...	38	102	...	...	...	80	80	...	1	1	14	...	16	...	...
Portland ...	56	3,246	414	3,660	...	3,660	3,276	272	15	8	...	...	1	...	24	36	...	...	36	53	...	...	...	112	112	...	...	...	38	8	46	1	...
Sandford ...	38	1,769	140	1,909	1,003	2,912	2,668	851	534	169	7	...	...	...	710	32	...	...	32	92	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahara ...	17	2,485	...	2,485	...	2,485	2,258	609	414	48	...	...	...	...	462	14	...	...	14	28	...	1	...	100	101	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...
Tarragal ...	34	4,778	769	5,547	...	5,547	5,169	460	78	42	20	...	20	...	160	29	2	6	37	236	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	2	3	5	11	...
Trewalla ...	22	3,191	159	3,350	...	3,350	1,739	356	2	2	4	2	3	...	13	9	...	...	9	225	...	...	...	104	104	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...
Yulecart ...	14	1,348	160	1,508	743	2,251	1,881	303	218	20	1	...	...	1	240	17	...	1	18	32	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Stations ...	35	139,370	12,995	152,365	9,284	161,649	124,120	1,796	21	37	...	...	...	...	58	21	...	...	21	167	...	...	...	1,526	1,526	...	2	...	19	3	24	...	...
Total ...	752	233,791	23,412	257,203	19,899	277,102	232,151	12,228	5,190	1,435	102	2	25	14	6,768	551	3	10	564	1,799	1	1	8	2,383	2,393	1	19	11	230	20	281	423	...

COUNTY OF NORMANBY—2.

TABLE LXXIV.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.					QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																		
					CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	OTHER CROPS.						
																	VINES.						
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Mil- let, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Total.		Onions.	Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	Not made into Wine or Brandy.	Made into wine or Brandy.	Total.	Wine produced
					bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gals.
Audley	...	...	...	...	95	16	...	...	...	...	111	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolwarra	...	...	...	...	857	280	...	...	...	...	1,137	21	...	...	21	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brambura	...	...	...	...	360	10	...	...	...	...	370	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Branxholme	...	...	...	...	3,552	416	...	...	...	...	3,968	70	...	...	70	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Byaduk	...	...	...	...	4,345	773	248	...	...	71	5,437	118	...	...	118	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Byambine	...	...	...	...	5,455	715	174	...	...	30	6,374	80	...	...	80	23	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Croxton West	...	...	...	...	2,781	958	...	...	...	...	3,739	8	...	...	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Digby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drick-drick	...	...	...	...	160	400	...	...	...	...	560	10	...	4	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dromburg	...	...	...	...	15	200	20	...	...	...	235	22	...	...	22	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Green Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton South	...	...	...	...	12,616	2,874	186	...	8	8	15,692	81	2	...	83	307	...	50	17,900	238	30	268	100
Heywood	...	...	...	...	64	50	...	...	...	...	114	21	...	...	21	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hotspur	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macarthur	...	...	...	...	2,124	1,080	...	...	...	...	3,204	103	...	...	103	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merino	...	...	...	...	5,050	856	...	...	...	50	5,956	58	...	...	58	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mocomboro	...	...	...	...	3,245	1,115	80	...	...	...	4,440	20	...	...	20	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monivae	...	...	...	...	2,270	998	...	...	...	20	3,288	83	...	...	83	19	...	...	540	...	...	...	...
Mouzie	...	...	...	...	75	100	35	...	...	...	210	7	...	6	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Napier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Narrawong	...	...	...	...	1,533	831	134	...	...	...	2,498	63	...	...	63	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portland	...	...	...	...	164	55	...	...	10	...	229	75	...	...	75	69	...	10	1,000	20	...	20	...
Sandford	...	...	...	...	6,584	2,602	119	...	...	...	9,305	76	...	...	76	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tahara	...	...	...	...	4,720	839	...	...	...	...	5,559	37	...	...	37	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarragal	...	...	...	...	1,164	383	331	...	374	...	2,252	52	8	27	87	264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trewalla	...	...	...	...	25	20	39	20	20	...	124	21	...	...	21	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yulecart	...	...	...	...	2,840	298	8	...	...	16	3,162	43	...	6	49	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations	...	...	...	...	335	346	...	...	...	...	681	56	...	...	56	299	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	60,437	16,215	1,374	20	412	195	78,653	1,139	10	43	1,192	1,963	6	134	19,440	258	30	288	100

COUNTY OF POLWARTH—1.

TABLE LXXV.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.						Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																	
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.					GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)			HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.				OTHER CROPS.					LAND IN FALLOW.		
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.			Wheat.			Oats.	Barley.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.		Mangel-wurzel.	Total.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Vines.	Gardens.	Orchards.		Total.	
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Bambra	27	3,522	218	3,740	369	4,109	3,543	226	71	115	5	1	192	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	...	
Birregurra...	25	9,931	1,143	11,074	...	11,074	11,074	1,368	799	331	8	...	1,138	29	...	29	59	...	44	44	...	...	18	...	18	80
Colac	73	592	392	984	...	984	953	178	30	10	...	...	40	29	...	29	9	...	62	62	1	...	24	3	28	10
Elliminyt	26	2,114	1,373	3,487	80	3,567	3,109	96	33	34	5	...	72	6	...	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Irrewarra	47	10,779	2,057	12,836	...	12,836	12,774	1,416	774	289	34	2	1,099	38	1	39	36	5	140	145	...	...	14	27	41	56
Murroon	14	7,028	440	7,468	237	7,705	7,222	443	231	168	6	6	411	24	...	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Nalangil	21	13,830	590	14,420	...	14,420	14,356	809	137	100	2	6	245	27	1	28	...	8	517	525	...	...	11	...	11	...
Pirron Yalloak	5	388	240	628	160	788	250	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tutegong (part of) ¹ ...	1	2,730	...	2,730	...	2,730	2,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wensleydale	8	998	...	998	...	998	900	115	45	26	11	8	90	14	2	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Whoorel	8	13,031	563	13,594	80	13,674	13,674	343	97	97	12	...	206	14	1	15	16	2	100	102	...	...	4	...	4	...
Yan Yan Gurt	18	10,653	...	10,653	80	10,733	10,000	193	61	77	1	...	139	13	...	13	36	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	5	...
Yeo	10	4,911	...	4,911	...	4,911	3,633	26	12	8	...	...	20	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Stations	9	26,385	327	26,712	...	26,712	12,666	183	16	33	1	...	50	11	3	14	10	2	82	84	...	1	6	18	25	...	
Total	292	106,892	7,343	114,235	1,006	115,241	96,854	5,398	2,306	1,288	85	23	3,702	234	8	242	189	17	945	962	1	2	106	48	157	146	

¹ Remainder in Grant.

COUNTY OF POLWARTH—2.

TABLE LXXVI.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.					QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.															
					CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.					GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)			HAY.	OTHER CROPS.						
														Onions.	Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	VINES.			Wine produced.
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Total.					Not made into Wine or Brandy.	Made into Wine or Brandy.	Total.	
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.					
Bambra ...	665	1,602	55	16	2,338	30	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birregurra ...	5,720	2,086	188	...	7,994	22	...	22	58	2	3,930	4	26	30	234					
Colac ...	126	100	226	44	...	44	13	40	1	3,550	18	28	46	234				
Eliminyt ...	241	284	8	...	533	7	...	7	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrewarra ...	5,201	1,552	228	4	6,985	41	...	41	39	1,370	1	2	3	30				
Murroon ...	2,609	3,080	64	54	5,807	34	...	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nalangil ...	838	89	12	63	1,002	56	2	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pirron Yalloak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	
Tutegong (part of) ¹ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wensleydale ...	468	170	102	90	830	24	1	25	7	...	...	150	...	...	...		
Whoorel ...	602	1,086	119	...	1,807	20	1	21	19	...	...	100	...	...	...		
Yan Yan Gurt ...	543	1,018	...	...	1,561	10	...	10	36	...	...	1,750	...	...	...		
Yeo ...	112	180	...	...	292	5	...	5	...	...	...	240	...	...	...		
Stations... ..	24	210	8	...	242	17	6	23	16	1,200	10	...	10	...				
Total	17,149	11,457	784	227	29,617	310	10	320	212	42	6	12,290	33	56	89	498				

¹ Remainder in Grant.

COUNTY OF RIPON—1.

TABLE LXXVII.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																				LAND IN FALLOW.			
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				GREEN FORAGE.					OTHER CROPS.								
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.	HAY.	Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Vines.		Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	a.	a.	a.	acres.	acres.	a.	a.	a.	acres.	acres.	a.	a.	a.	acres.	a.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
Ararat ...	34	1,081	...	1,081	...	1,081	571	298	...	30	1	31	23	23	184	8	12	4	24	36
Ascot (part of) ¹	32	1,339	2,692	4,031	...	4,031	4,031	3,018	1,172	1,057	27	2,256	48	17	1	66	622	3	...	2	58	63	1	8	2	11	...
Ballarat (part of) ²	35	1,664	892	2,556	49	2,605	2,529	1,654	336	211	9	...	...	...	556	38	1	1	40	972	14	2	...	16	32	...	4	25	8	37	17
Beaufort ...	6	49	...	49	...	49	37	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	6	1
Brewster ...	10	699	148	847	473	1,320	686	355	44	59	...	...	...	...	103	52	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Buangor ...	2	182	160	342	...	342	342	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...
Burrumbeep ...	20	1,704	5	1,709	168	1,877	1,498	275	9	58	1	...	...	1	69	30	1	...	31	128	...	...	...	14	14	...	5	12	...	17	16
Burrumbeet ...	141	7,098	7,630	14,728	27	14,755	14,726	11,771	2,701	5,591	95	...	5	5	8,397	382	30	8	420	1,852	11	...	1	510	522	2	...	7	33	5	47	533
Caramballac North ...	1	175	...	175	...	175	175	15	...	2	2	13
Dowling Forest (part of) ²	37	2,219	1,910	4,129	...	4,129	4,127	2,331	574	415	4	...	2	...	995	53	6	2	61	1,217	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	9	1	10	41
Ercildoun (part of) ¹	22	30,992	1,672	32,664	...	32,664	32,664	2,312	643	999	9	...	...	...	1,651	186	2	...	188	136	...	...	...	169	169	...	...	3	2	5	163
Glendaruel (part of) ¹	19	182	1,534	1,716	...	1,716	1,716	1,288	397	728	14	...	...	...	1,139	45	2	...	47	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Gorrinn ...	9	851	...	851	...	851	596	378	2	40	...	...	...	...	42	8	...	...	8	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	47
Langi Ghiran ...	9	754	195	949	...	949	949	243	8	34	4	...	...	...	46	3	...	...	3	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	12	35
Lillerie ...	3	334	...	334	...	334	284	125	25	67	1	...	...	...	93	6	...	...	6	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Livingstone ...	2	70	243	313	...	313	313	270	...	178	...	...	...	...	178	21	...	...	21	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	14
Merrymbuela ...	5	466	...	466	417	883	388	51	4	21	25	7	7	16	1	2	...	3	...
Mohkwallock ...	13	2,230	304	2,534	264	2,798	2,718	552	53	328	...	...	...	...	381	119	...	10	129	41	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Parupa ...	15	895	273	1,168	300	1,468	543	181	12	102	...	...	...	...	114	59	...	...	59	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raglan ...	9	196	...	196	...	196	196	96	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	8	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Skipton ...	3	140	...	140	120	260	140	66	4	25	...	...	...	1	30	4	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Wangon ...	3	10,817	...	10,817	...	10,817	10,560	60	...	40	...	...	...	...	40	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wickliffe ...	2	126	200	326	...	326	70	52	...	19	...	...	...	...	19	8	...	...	8	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodnaggerak ...	4	108	...	108	289	397	340	55	5	39	...	...	...	...	44	6	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yalla-y-pooru ...	1	458	...	458	...	458	66	66	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	6	...	...	6	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yangerahwill ...	39	5,592	489	6,081	160	6,241	5,861	1,894	323	1,013	4	...	...	1	1,341	332	10	34	376	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	74
Stations ...	25	386,494	35,420	421,914	...	421,914	226,323	373	2	7	3	2	14	2	1	1	4	332	5	2	15	1	23	...
Total ...	501	456,915	53,767	510,682	2,267	512,949	312,449	27,835	6,314	11,101	172	2	7	8	17,604	1,459	70	58	1,587	6,423	28	2	3	774	807	3	5	39	140	26	213	1,201

¹ Remainder in Talbot.² Remainder in Grenville.

COUNTY OF RIPON—2.

TABLE LXXVIII.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																		
	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	OTHER CROPS.							
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Mil- let, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Par- snips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Onions.	Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	VINES.			Wine produced	
															Grapes gathered.				
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gals.	
Ararat	669	30	...	...	699	23	...	...	23	270	...	...	18,900	35	...	35	...	
Ascot (part of) ¹	...	20,371	395	...	...	42,145	56	61	2	119	866	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Ballarat (part of) ²	...	8,139	90	...	...	13,572	39	8	15	62	1,416	...	...	11,410	47	...	47	...
Beaufort	1	...	6	7	10	...	...	18,800	13	2	15	6	
Brewster	...	780	1,560	...	...	2,340	73	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buangor	50	...	...	1,000	3	...	3	...	
Burrunbeep	...	138	1,175	9	...	4	1,326	47	4	...	51	...	...	7,240	12	3	15	10
Burrunbeet	...	58,117	136,109	1,145	91	67	195,529	533	174	52	759	2,934	10	...	15,672	49	2	51	6
Caramballac North	52	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dowling Forest (part of) ²	...	11,549	9,589	76	40	...	21,254	81	29	2	112	1,763	...	1,090	5	3	8	16	
Ercildoun (part of) ¹	...	14,780	29,690	250	...	...	44,720	286	60	...	346	233	...	80	...	...	...	...
Glendaruel (part of) ¹	...	7,971	13,028	340	...	...	21,339	37	4	...	41	121	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorrinn	...	36	820	...	...	...	856	6	...	...	6	358	...	900	4	...	4	...
Langi Ghiran	...	117	636	48	...	...	801	3	...	...	3	190	...	12,850	19	3	22	25
Lillerie	...	550	1,000	30	...	...	1,580	2	...	...	2	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
Livingstone	4,378	...	...	...	4,378	36	...	...	36	70	...	1,000	5	...	5	...	
Merrymbuela	...	16	180	...	...	...	196	6	...	...	6	30	...	700	...	...	...	...
Mohkwallock	...	1,159	8,657	...	...	...	9,816	168	...	34	202	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parupa	...	120	1,490	...	...	...	1,610	127	...	...	127	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raglan	160	...	...	...	160	8	...	...	8	93	...	1,200	7	...	7	...	
Skipton	...	80	670	...	...	10	760	4	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wangon	200	...	...	...	200	10	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wickliffe	550	...	...	...	550	13	...	...	13	38	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodnaggerak	...	125	795	...	...	...	920	6	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yalla-y-poorra	800	...	...	...	800	9	...	...	9	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yangerahwill	...	6,356	31,704	70	...	10	38,140	353	20	73	446	173	...	4,500	...	...	...	...
Stations	...	30	164	35	229	2	2	358	...	48	3,924	33	...	33	...
Total	...	130,434	270,798	2,518	131	91	403,972	1,929	360	184	2,473	9,339	10	58	100,266	232	13	245	63

¹ Remainder in Talbot.

² Remainder in Grenville.

COUNTY OF

TABLE LXXIX.—Number of Holders of Purchased Lands, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral
Extent under each Description of Crop,

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER							
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		
Addington ...	32	3,093	2,153	5,246	...	5,246	5,241	2,362	873	1,282	...	...	...	...	2,155
Amherst ...	41	861	97	958	...	958	888	524	55	154	1	...	4	...	624	
Ascot (part of) ¹	54	3,808	4,196	8,004	...	8,004	8,004	5,789	2,087	2,476	66	...	...	...	4,629
Baringhup (part of) ²	16	2,548	2,306	4,854	...	4,854	3,028	905	342	276	2	...	...	...	620
Beckworth ...	52	8,094	1,865	9,959	...	9,959	7,227	2,040	477	1,289	...	...	...	4	1,770
Bet-bet (part of) ²	40	2,574	180	2,754	...	2,754	2,644	1,122	436	379	...	...	...	...	815
Bullarook ...	130	9,956	11,631	21,587	27	21,614	17,079	8,051	3,296	3,515	37	...	5	7	6,860	
Bung Bong (part of) ²	23	1,009	52	1,061	30	1,091	1,071	524	228	146	3	...	...	...	377
Burke ...	68	3,264	4,935	8,199	98	8,297	8,038	2,670	920	1,262	4	...	...	47	2,233
Campbelltown ...	5	273	...	273	30	303	162	114	55	26	...	...	...	1	82
Carisbrook ...	64	10,322	2,253	12,575	...	12,575	9,166	2,723	1,045	363	122	1	2	1	1,534	
Carralulup ...	29	4,386	222	4,608	218	4,826	3,373	1,117	398	405	5	...	...	...	808
Castlemaine (part of) ²	14	192	7	199	...	199	183	56	3	3	4	...	...	...	10
Chewton ...	12	79	39	118	...	118	118	47	2	6	...	...	...	...	8
Clunes ...	29	1,096	19	1,115	510	1,625	1,580	823	241	180	15	1	...	4	441	
Coliban ...	45	4,165	289	4,454	...	4,454	3,839	812	209	496	...	...	...	...	705
Craigie ...	49	2,955	331	3,286	100	3,386	3,367	1,206	239	451	2	...	...	...	692
Creswick ...	16	1,591	383	1,974	...	1,974	1,974	1,014	482	380	...	...	...	...	862
Dean ...	16	1,285	92	1,377	300	1,677	1,511	307	78	144	...	...	...	...	222
Drummond ...	9	1,096	367	1,463	...	1,463	1,463	448	126	222	...	...	...	...	348
Eddington (part of) ²	32	5,780	1,200	6,980	...	6,980	3,773	1,751	924	298	14	...	...	...	1,236
Edgecombe (part of) ³	23	2,246	2,180	4,426	...	4,426	4,315	1,305	318	422	2	...	...	13	755
Eglington ...	30	1,403	510	1,913	...	1,913	1,913	747	134	266	6	...	...	...	406
Elphinstone ...	29	1,976	742	2,718	...	2,718	2,610	634	53	158	4	...	...	6	221
Ercildoun (part of) ²	52	5,334	2,287	7,621	...	7,621	4,941	3,430	1,118	1,903	...	...	...	...	3,021
Faraday ...	39	3,067	1,285	4,352	...	4,352	1,885	472	56	132	3	...	1	1	193	
Franklin ...	46	2,562	814	3,376	136	3,512	3,506	1,385	575	386	7	...	...	3	971
Fryers ...	22	488	...	488	30	518	514	314	27	38	...	...	...	...	65
Glendaruel (part of) ¹	118	10,327	4,476	14,803	...	14,803	14,643	9,773	3,174	5,629	1	...	...	5	8,809
Glenlyon ...	62	5,080	1,208	6,288	...	6,288	6,288	2,103	549	870	5	...	...	5	1,429
Guildford (part of) ²	47	2,279	309	2,588	...	2,588	2,011	1,024	68	133	1	...	...	1	203
Harcourt (part of) ²	34	1,858	90	1,948	62	2,010	1,686	218	40	35	7	...	...	1	83
Hawkeston ...	7	13,520	10,148	23,668	...	23,668	23,330	27	5	12	...	...	...	...	17
Holcombe ...	19	2,098	819	2,917	20	2,937	2,774	1,219	364	603	...	...	...	3	970
Lexton ...	35	2,164	682	2,846	130	2,976	2,971	2,045	626	897	...	...	...	1	1,524
Lillicur ...	12	860	203	1,063	...	1,063	1,050	322	144	101	...	...	...	...	245
Maryborough ...	8	89	30	119	12	131	131	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moolort ...	19	3,204	1,492	4,696	...	4,696	4,027	1,934	1,028	183	...	...	...	...	1,211
Rodborough ...	11	1,653	255	1,908	...	1,908	869	645	331	245	...	...	...	...	576
Sandon ...	36	2,860	447	3,307	10	3,317	3,308	1,637	513	724	4	...	...	1	1,242
Smeaton ...	93	6,224	11,221	17,445	303	17,748	17,379	9,166	3,738	4,427	107	11	6	12	8,301	
Springhill ...	164	6,840	9,280	16,120	460	16,580	16,490	9,752	4,014	4,116	69	...	8	1	8,208	
Strangways (part of) ²	22	1,209	141	1,350	50	1,400	1,390	961	98	629	9	...	...	...	736
Sutton Grange (part of) ²	13	2,835	8,090	10,925	...	10,925	10,835	528	168	202	3	...	...	8	381
Tarrengower (part of) ²	34	3,797	1,307	5,104	...	5,104	4,812	2,526	857	1,122	14	20	...	3	2,016	
Turello ...	41	2,909	1,933	4,842	...	4,842	4,602	2,898	1,232	1,521	1	...	...	...	2,754
Wareek (part of) ²	16	597	25	622	...	622	558	215	107	63	...	...	...	...	170
Wombat ...	53	3,040	963	4,003	361	4,364	4,281	948	149	228	1	...	...	...	378
Yandoit ...	65	3,727	463	4,190	79	4,269	3,250	1,095	228	384	5	...	...	1	618
Stations ...	18	100,453	...	100,453	...	100,453	36,894	626	370	120	...	...	...	...	490
Total ...	1,944	263,126	94,017	357,143	2,966	360,109	266,992	92,377	32,600	39,302	524	33	26	129	72,614	

¹ Remainder in Ripon.² Remainder in the Loddon.³ Remainder in Dalhousie.

TALBOT—1.

Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.

GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)				HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.							OTHER CROPS.							LAND IN FALLOW.
Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Par- snips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Cereal Grasses— Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Sorghum.	Permanent Arti- ficial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.		
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	
68	1	...	69	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	...	...	7	254	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	19	12	31	...
214	2	1	217	908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	30
5	...	...	5	166	...	...	19	...	...	19	...	...	4	...	2	3	9	86
82	...	...	82	176	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	9	...	12	...
...	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	15	9	31	6
807	3	1	811	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10	20
2	...	1	3	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	5
215	...	...	215	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	3	5	17	90
24	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6
11	...	...	11	670	...	...	44	...	160	204	...	...	18	...	20	40	78	226
224	...	...	224	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
3	2	...	5	11	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	17	...	3	7	29	...
5	...	...	5	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	2	11	...
299	3	8	310	22	...	6	...	1	...	7	1	7	2	10	7	10	37	6	
66	...	...	66	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	8
1	...	...	1	403	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	13	8	32	78
75	3	...	78	37	...	...	24	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
74	1	...	75	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	...	57	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
16	1	...	17	208	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	1	...	...	8	...	9	270
174	...	...	174	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	4	241
21	...	...	21	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	14
23	...	...	23	148	...	...	13	...	66	79	...	...	5	...	14	12	31	132
224	6	6	236	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	70
41	...	...	41	221	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	7	...	10	6
69	...	...	69	250	4	...	...	...	41	45	...	...	6	...	6	3	15	35
23	...	...	23	219	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	2	6	...
365	24	6	395	517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
157	...	...	157	474	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	6	...	6	1	13	20
16	2	...	18	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	...	6	13	35	...
1	...	...	1	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	3	13	35	9
...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	...	...	108	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	1
176	...	...	176	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	12	265
6	...	...	6	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	2	11	12
6	...	1	7	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	428
...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
13	...	...	13	324	1	...	4	...	1	6	...	...	13	...	2	4	19	33
546	5	...	551	308	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
687	7	3	697	584	...	...	3	...	6	9	...	...	10	...	14	10	34	220
8	...	...	8	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
75	...	...	75	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
16	...	...	16	360	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	4	10	121
109	4	...	113	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
118	...	1	119	381	...	...	6	...	8	14	...	...	31	...	17	8	56	...
79	...	...	79	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	2	11	...
...	...	...	...	86	...	...	50	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,316	64	28	5,408	10,552	5	6	204	1	292	508	3	18	218	10	211	185	645	2,650	

Glenlyon ...	...	...	11,554	20,065	40	...	...	55	31,714	159	...	...	159	463	...	...	28,200	20	100	120	500	...
Guildford (part of) ²	...	...	1,216	3,064	19	...	...	20	4,319	29	10	...	39	935	...	...	18,300	115	20	135	280	...
Harcourt (part of) ²	...	...	376	833	180	...	...	8	1,397	...	...	...	Nil.	105	40	...	13,390	116	...	116	...	...
Hawkeston ...	...	...	56	216	...	...	...	...	272	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holcombe ...	...	...	7,688	13,540	...	...	...	60	21,288	145	...	...	145	168	...	...	8,000	55	...	55	...	...
Lexton ...	...	...	8,865	16,457	...	...	...	15	25,337	230	...	...	239	97	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Lillicur ...	...	...	1,637	2,377	...	...	...	...	4,014	6	...	...	6	72	...	...	200	10	...	10	...	...
Maryborough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,500	...	...	...	...	...
Moolort ...	...	...	13,547	2,668	...	...	...	...	16,215	2	...	...	2	290	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...
Rodborough ...	...	...	4,559	3,880	...	...	...	...	8,439	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandon ...	...	...	9,796	17,124	40	...	...	20	26,980	8	...	...	8	450	...	...	24,450	63	15	78	100	...
Smeaton ...	...	...	66,958	85,497	1,687	230	20	120	154,512	668	18	...	686	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spring Hill ...	...	...	89,734	87,061	712	...	132	20	177,659	705	45	29	779	764	...	...	82,500	100	...	100	...	...
Strangways (part of) ²	...	...	1,792	13,835	184	...	...	...	15,811	18	...	...	18	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutton Grange (part of) ²	...	...	3,531	3,605	...	...	...	144	7,280	61	...	...	61	64	...	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	...
Tarrengower (part of) ²	...	...	12,110	19,133	324	...	...	45	31,612	9	...	...	9	330	...	...	3,280	45	...	45	...	...
Turello ...	...	...	20,258	33,327	20	...	...	...	53,605	113	8	...	121	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wareek (part of) ²...	...	...	1,246	1,367	...	...	...	...	2,613	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
Wombat ...	...	...	3,527	5,427	20	...	...	...	8,974	174	...	10	184	539	...	...	64,800	25	225	250	50	20
Yandoit ...	...	...	5,005	8,368	100	...	...	25	13,498	128	...	...	128	539	...	...	15,450	...	30	30	63	...
Stations ...	...	...	3,820	2,525	...	...	...	...	6,345	...	...	...	...	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	594,352	797,337	7,863	230	353	1,587	1,401,722	5,813	326	110	6,249	12,626	70	41	502,024	1,297	630	1,927	1,633	20

¹ Remainder in Ripon.

² Remainder in the Loddon.

³ Remainder in Dalhousie.

COUNTY OF VILLIERS—1.

TABLE LXXXI.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.					
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.					
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	
		acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Ballangeich	4	631	...	631	...	631	631	44	8	23	...	...	...	31
Belfast	79	6,324	11,927	18,251	...	18,251	10,643	1,831	176	49	...	24	...	257
Boothpool	12	3,366	2,172	5,538	171	5,709	5,617	41	10	...	...	...	...	10
Boram-boram... ..	35	8,498	243	8,741	...	8,741	7,229	285	153	21	...	3	...	177
Buckram Yarrock ...	2	1,105	...	1,105	...	1,105	1,105	16	...	9	...	...	...	9
Bulanbul	3	3,000	1,237	4,237	...	4,237	4,237	15	7	...	...	...	...	7
Caramut	5	227	420	647	...	647	647	61	4	6	...	...	...	10
Caramut South	2	117	90	207	207	414	205	8	3	...	...	...	...	3
Clonleigh	1	4,000	...	4,000	4,000	8,000	60	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Codrington	37	3,580	1,966	5,546	...	5,546	5,363	1,250	863	169	...	17	...	1,050
Cooramook	11	4,781	2,748	7,529	...	7,529	7,529	656	99	56	...	4	...	159
Corea	7	6,544	...	6,544	...	6,544	5,902	137	36	66	...	...	...	102
Croxton East	13	2,010	90	2,100	...	2,100	1,820	476	382	54	...	3	...	439
Dunkeld	15	2,549	93	2,642	...	2,642	2,642	241	67	24	...	4	...	95
Framlingham	11	239	223	462	...	462	462	38	...	18	...	...	...	18
Hexham West	8	170	19,044	19,214	...	19,214	19,214	40	...	9	...	...	...	9
Jennawarra	7	777	...	777	...	777	777	189	145	32	...	2	...	179
Kangatong	11	951	10	961	1,495	2,456	1,588	53	31	7	...	...	...	38
Koroit	155	3,935	12,401	16,336	...	16,336	16,046	6,970	1,449	703	296	...	14	2,462
Langulac	3	1,185	164	1,349	1,349	2,698	862	9	2	2	...	...	...	4
Linlithgow	7	2,498	291	2,789	...	2,789	614	170	121	23	...	5	...	149
Meerai	84	4,694	6,873	11,567	...	11,567	11,567	2,901	575	464	...	41	...	1,091
Minhamite	4	2,157	...	2,157	2,325	4,482	2,062	3	1	1	...	...	...	2
Pompom	2	415	...	415	322	737	600	89	50	34	...	...	...	85
Purdeet East	1	63	...	63	63	126	126	12	6	3	...	...	...	9
Purnim	110	6,223	8,050	14,273	...	14,273	14,265	2,965	1,151	595	...	31	...	1,786
Wangoon	204	5,539	11,495	17,034	...	17,034	17,034	4,452	1,443	1,098	...	130	...	2,741
Warrong	80	5,258	5,185	10,443	...	10,443	10,236	1,649	414	490	...	8	...	930
Yalimba	7	659	1,113	1,772	...	1,772	1,710	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yalimba East	4	371	...	371	282	653	100	59	43	5	...	...	...	48
Yambuk	62	9,027	8,043	17,070	...	17,070	14,561	1,581	1,196	118	...	12	...	1,329
Yangery	185	6,421	8,351	14,772	...	14,772	14,772	9,288	1,073	893	...	368	...	2,394
Yarpturk	58	2,674	5,995	8,669	43	8,712	8,636	1,592	555	340	...	15	...	935
Yatmerone	4	537	96	633	...	633	633	26	15	2	...	...	...	17
Stations	40	343,370	26,602	369,972	83,528	453,500	373,356	2,137	2	11	...	7	...	21
Total	1,273	443,895	134,922	578,817	93,785	672,602	562,851	39,293	10,080	5,325	970	221	...	16,596

COUNTY OF VILLIERS—1.

TABLE LXXXI.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865—*continued.*

NAME OF PLACE.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																		LAND IN FALLOW.
	GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.				OTHER CROPS.								
	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Cereal Grasses— Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.		
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		
Ballangeich	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belfast	61	...	5	...	66	232	...	...	1,237	1,237	...	1	2	...	29	7	39
Boothpool	9	...	...	...	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Boram-boram	28	...	1	...	29	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	7	25
Buckram Yarrock	3	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulanbul	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Caramut ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Caramut South	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Clonleigh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Codrington	56	...	...	...	56	32	...	...	103	103	...	...	1	...	4	4	9
Cooramook	47	...	1	...	48	8	...	...	435	435	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Corea	27	...	...	...	27	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Croxton East	13	...	...	...	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Dunkeld	26	...	...	...	26	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Framlingham	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Hexham West	4	...	...	...	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Jennawarra	6	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangatong	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3
Koroit	1,235	2	7	1	1,245	266	11	...	2,944	2,955	...	6	...	1	28	7	42		
Langulac	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Linlithgow	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Meerai	522	...	4	...	526	71	...	...	1,198	1,198	2	1	...	...	12	...	15
Minhamite	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pompom	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Purdeet East	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Purnim	566	...	2	...	568	115	1	...	477	478	...	1	...	...	17	...	18
Wangoon	726	...	26	...	752	365	...	...	515	515	4	6	3	1	56	9	79
Warrong	316	...	3	1	320	43	8	...	335	343	1	...	...	...	12	...	13
Yalimba	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Yalimba East	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yambuk	74	...	...	...	74	92	...	...	63	63	...	...	...	...	21	2	23
Yangery	1,596	...	19	2	1,617	235	1	...	4,936	4,937	3	11	...	...	49	5	68
Yarpturk	453	...	3	...	456	25	5	...	156	161	...	1	...	2	6	6	15		
Yatmerone	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	4
Stations	33	...	...	...	33	236	...	7	1,747	1,754	...	21	3	...	47	22	93
Total	5,885	2	71	4	5,962	1,977	26	7	14,190	14,223	10	49	19	4	325	76	483		
																	52		

COUNTY OF VILLIERS—2.

TABLE LXXXII.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																	
	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.					GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					HAY.	OTHER CROPS.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Onions.	Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	VINES. Grapes gathered.			Wine produced.
															Not made into Wine or Brandy.	Made into Wine or Brandy.	Total.	
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
Ballangeich ...	103	495	...	...	598	29	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belfast ...	1,078	96	296	119	1,589	106	...	46	...	152	306	...	10	1,750	23	17	40	60
Boothpool ...	60	...	...	...	60	14	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boram-boram ...	1,081	248	16	...	1,345	33	...	6	...	39	52	...	...	14,600	2	...	2	...
Buckram Yarrock ...	...	71	...	...	71	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulanbul ...	150	...	...	...	150	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caramut ...	36	104	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caramut South ...	18	...	...	...	18	5	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clonleigh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Codrington ...	9,779	2,422	120	10	12,331	73	...	...	...	73	33	...	...	450	...	...	...	...
Cooramook ...	1,353	934	60	...	2,347	151	...	11	...	162	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corea ...	460	705	...	...	1,165	66	...	...	...	66	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croxton East ...	3,750	494	40	...	4,284	14	...	...	...	14	25	...	...	620	...	...	...	...
Dunkeld ...	961	428	64	...	1,453	51	...	...	...	51	137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Framlingham ...	...	350	...	...	350	39	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hexham West ...	...	124	...	...	124	7	...	...	...	7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jennawarra ...	1,960	750	16	...	2,726	10	...	...	...	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangatong ...	344	64	...	...	408	16	...	...	...	16	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Koroit ...	18,561	9,674	3,866	353	32,454	4,768	5	81	10	4,864	468	...	70	...	...	...	...	...
Langulac ...	6	10	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow ...	1,830	360	126	...	2,316	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerai ...	7,168	6,074	607	165	14,014	1,856	...	42	...	1,898	128	175	10	...	...	...	...	...
Minhamite ...	20	10	...	...	30	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pompom ...	680	340	...	...	1,020	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purdeet East ...	39	30	...	...	69	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Purnim ...	11,717	8,099	509	99	20,424	1,932	...	20	...	1,952	181	...	18	...	...	...	...	...
Wangoon ...	17,831	13,570	2,045	1,320	34,766	2,278	...	343	...	2,621	632	200	91	12,000	1	2	3	26
Warrong ...	4,277	6,075	228	320	10,900	1,051	...	29	6	1,086	71	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yalimba ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yalimba East ...	450	60	...	...	510	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yambuk ...	14,082	1,619	159	40	15,900	87	...	...	...	87	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yangery ...	17,217	13,566	7,278	1,513	39,574	7,089	...	299	21	7,409	392	210	220	80	...	6	6	6
Yarpturk ...	7,189	6,814	305	679	14,987	1,864	...	11	...	1,875	52	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
Yatmerone ...	175	20	...	...	195	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1,200	10	...	10	...
Stations ...	40	272	100	17	429	41	...	...	...	41	322	...	212	5,400	16	25	41	150
Total ...	122,415	73,878	15,835	4,635	216,763	21,645	5	888	37	22,575	2,992	645	666	36,100	52	50	102	242

DISTRICT OF GIPPS LAND—1.

TABLE LXXXIII.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.							
		PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet and Sorghum.	Total.	
NORTH GIPPS LAND.																
Bairnsdale	5	586	...	586	...	586	585	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundalaguah	44	5,358	737	6,095	...	6,095	5,975	1,064	696	184	30	4	...	...	...	914
Coongulumorang	10	1,364	1,037	2,401	...	2,401	2,401	191	97	50	5	...	5	...	...	157
Denison	18	5,811	4,088	9,899	...	9,899	9,898	203	75	51	2	5	1	...	...	134
Flinn's Creek	3	424	...	424	...	424	424	96	2	63	...	...	...	...	...	65
Maffra	28	4,656	334	4,990	1,244	6,234	6,150	828	492	210	9	5	...	5	...	721
Moa	3	165	...	165	...	165	165	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moornumerang	4	1,685	155	1,840	...	1,840	1,840	100	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	9
Nuntin	25	13,654	279	13,933	...	13,933	13,933	454	107	52	2	...	...	...	...	161
Omeo	1	50	...	50	...	50	30	8	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rosedale	12	1,556	200	1,756	...	1,756	1,708	58	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	32
Sale	85	2,719	2,592	5,311	...	5,311	5,304	1,831	842	270	81	...	...	10	...	1,203
Stratford	22	711	167	878	...	878	872	45	20	13	...	...	...	...	...	33
Tambo	13	120	59	179	...	179	179	48	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tinamba	30	6,954	1,034	7,988	...	7,988	7,548	438	191	183	8	5	...	6	...	393
Traralgon	8	723	31	754	...	754	742	328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wadlock	10	1,497	5,960	7,457	...	7,457	7,454	234	74	24	3	...	...	...	...	101
Warruk-warruk	10	378	37	415	...	415	415	91	34	12	1	...	...	...	...	47
Wi Yung	10	551	3	554	...	554	552	38	13	5	2	...	...	...	...	20
Wooddellah	7	1,612	3,103	4,715	...	4,715	3,871	44	21	11	3	...	...	...	...	35
Wuk-wuk	3	420	300	720	...	720	720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yerong	2	720	384	1,104	...	1,104	1,104	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stations	39	101,437	5,622	107,059	12,000	119,059	115,503	394	33	24	4	...	...	...	...	61
Total	392	153,151	26,122	179,273	13,244	192,517	187,373	6,503	2,713	1,198	151	19	6	21	...	4,108
SOUTH GIPPS LAND.																
Alberton	47	664	1,294	1,958	...	1,958	1,398	232	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	24
Alberton West	11	359	457	816	...	816	816	49	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tarra-tarra	60	1,177	2,321	3,498	...	3,498	3,435	284	41	37	2	...	...	2	...	82
Woodside	15	292	724	1,016	...	1,016	588	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woranga	37	4,180	1,163	5,343	...	5,343	5,343	161	68	17	...	...	...	...	...	85
Yarram-yarram	58	1,813	1,381	3,194	...	3,194	3,095	264	57	65	1	...	...	...	...	123
Stations	10	6,705	2,835	9,540	...	9,540	9,220	185	23	24	...	...	...	...	...	47
Total	238	15,190	10,175	25,365	...	25,365	23,895	1,190	200	159	3	...	...	2	...	364
SUMMARY OF GIPPS LAND.																
North Gipps Land	392	153,151	26,122	179,273	13,244	192,517	187,373	6,503	2,713	1,198	151	19	6	21	...	4,108
South Gipps Land	238	15,190	10,175	25,365	...	25,365	23,895	1,190	200	159	3	...	...	2	...	364
Total	630	108,341	36,297	204,638	13,244	217,882	211,268	7,693	2,913	1,357	154	19	6	23	...	4,472

DISTRICT OF GIPPS LAND—1.

TABLE LXXXIII.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865—*continued*.

NAME OF PLACE.						EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.														LAND IN FALLOW.			
						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.				OTHER CROPS.							
						Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel- wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Rye Grass, Lu- cerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Sorghum.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.		Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
						acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.			
NORTH GIPPS LAND.																							
Bairnsdale	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Bundalaguah	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	5	...	60	85	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	5
Coongulumorang	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	18	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Denison	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	1	...	27	37	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4
Flinn's Creek	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maffra	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	7	1	41	2	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	4
Moa	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Moornumerang	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	79	79	...	8	...	...	8
Nuntin	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	5	...	17	68	...	...	200	200	...	...	3	5	8
Omeo	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Rosedale	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Sale	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	8	...	131	389	...	...	65	65	...	...	5	35	40
Stratford	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...
Tambo	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	5	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	14
Tinamba	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	4	...	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5
Traralgon	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	20	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	...	...
Wadelock	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warruk-warruk	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	8	3	...	...	25	25	...	1	...	1	6
Wi Yung	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Woodellah	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Wuk-wuk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yerong	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	3	...	47	152	...	10	64	74	...	...	21	36	57
Total	427	3	37	2	469	945	...	10	794	804	1	24	1	2	40	93	161	16
SOUTH GIPPS LAND.																							
Alberton	25	...	1	...	26	2	95	...	60	155	6	...	5	13	24	1
Alberton West	5	5	31	31	2	...	2	5	9	1
Tarra-tarra	42	...	1	...	43	37	97	97	2	...	6	17	25	...
Woodside	12	12	3	3
Woranga	28	...	1	...	29	27	5	5	2	13	15	...
Yarram-yarram	51	51	39	38	38	2	...	3	8	13	...
Stations	6	6	8	110	110	14	...
Total	169	...	3	...	172	113	95	...	341	436	12	...	24	67	103	2
SUMMARY OF GIPPS LAND.																							
North Gipps Land	427	3	37	2	469	945	...	10	794	804	1	24	1	2	40	93	161	16
South Gipps Land	169	...	3	...	172	113	95	...	341	436	12	...	24	67	103	2
Total	596	3	40	2	641	1,058	95	10	1,135	1,240	1	24	13	2	64	160	264	18

DISTRICT OF GIPPS LAND—2.

TABLE LXXXIV.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

STAT—K.

NAME OF PLACE.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																			
	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					HAY.	OTHER CROPS.						
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Onions.	Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	VINES. Grapes gathered.			Wine produced.
																	Not made into Wine or Brandy.	Made into Wine or Brandy.	Total.	
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.
NORTH GIPPS LAND.																				
Bairnsdale ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundalaguah	13,455	3,616	1,000	120	...	...	18,191	146	...	44	...	190	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coongulumorang	1,090	342	190	...	120	...	1,742	53	...	...	...	53	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denison	1,489	730	...	75	10	...	2,304	75	3	2	...	80	59	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flinn's Creek	45	1,550	...	...	...	...	1,595	54	...	...	...	54	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maffra	12,950	5,785	300	170	...	150	19,355	122	...	67	3	192	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moornumerang	70	135	25	...	...	...	230	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Nuntin	1,685	1,113	30	...	...	...	2,828	30	...	25	...	55	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Omeo ... ..	...	150	...	...	...	...	150	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosedale	180	631	...	...	...	...	811	28	...	...	...	28	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale	9,011	3,494	1,602	...	...	200	14,307	307	...	64	...	371	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford	300	260	...	...	...	...	560	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tambo	140	180	...	...	...	...	320	48	...	...	...	48	5	...	46	...	...	...	...	...
Tinamba	2,948	3,724	145	58	...	228	7,103	87	...	...	22	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Traralgon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	21	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wadelock	900	635	100	...	...	...	1,635	12	...	...	...	12	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warruk-warruk	475	113	10	...	...	...	598	23	...	2	...	25	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wi Yung	168	140	30	...	...	...	338	56	...	10	8	74	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
Woodellah	221	115	35	...	...	...	371	11	...	10	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wuk-wuk ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yerong	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations	400	405	55	...	...	...	860	150	...	28	...	178	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	45,532	23,118	3,522	423	130	578	73,303	1,273	12	252	33	1,570	1,145	10	132	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH GIPPS LAND.																				
Alberton	141	365	...	...	...	...	506	48	...	6	...	54	3	...	...	9,700	6	7	13	20
Alberton West... ..	45	...	...	...	...	...	45	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3,100	...	40	40	65
Tarra-tarra	455	512	30	...	...	15	1,012	81	...	3	...	84	38	...	...	2,850	...	10	10	60
Woodside ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woranga	664	203	...	...	...	...	867	59	...	2	...	61	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarram-yarram	899	1,171	25	...	...	...	2,095	93	...	...	...	93	58	...	...	1,100	...	14	14	70
Stations	170	165	...	...	...	...	335	12	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,374	2,416	55	...	...	15	4,860	324	...	11	...	335	138	...	...	16,750	6	71	77	215
SUMMARY OF GIPPS LAND.																				
North Gipps Land	45,532	23,118	3,522	423	130	578	73,303	1,273	12	252	33	1,570	1,145	10	132	...	...	...	...	...
South Gipps Land	2,374	2,416	55	...	...	15	4,860	324	...	11	...	335	138	...	...	16,750	6	71	77	215
Total	47,906	25,534	3,577	423	130	593	78,163	1,597	12	263	33	1,905	1,283	10	132	16,750	6	71	77	215

Strathfieldsaye ...	89	5,038	730	5,768	...	5,768	5,346	1,736	385	124	26	...	3	1	539	26	...	5	2	33	952	6	...	6	...	28	95	...	39	31	193	13	
Sutton Grange (part of) ¹	7	1,659	502	2,161	...	2,161	2,161	150	36	32	68	20	20	61	1	1	...	
Tarnagulla ...	35	8,372	5,439	13,811	...	13,811	11,925	1,643	561	307	27	1	896	4	...	1	...	5	369	...	3	2	2	...	7	...	6	1	6	6	19	347	
Tarngower (part of) ¹	15	1,155	187	1,342	...	1,342	999	665	129	260	6	...	...	2	397	15	...	...	15	238	...	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Walmer ...	41	2,158	818	2,976	...	2,976	2,601	1,061	189	229	16	...	3	5	442	6	...	...	6	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	...	8	30	69	28
Welesford ...	4	635	...	635	...	635	592	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	...	8	30	69	28
Woodstock ...	29	3,921	2,513	6,434	...	6,434	6,024	2,239	1,176	329	132	1,637	1	1	226	2	2	...	38	...	2	1	4	43	330	
Yarraberb ...	2	120	...	120	...	120	68	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yarrayne ...	5	23,234	...	23,234	...	23,234	19,234	215	103	54	22	...	...	...	179	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...
Stations ...	35	94,869	3,840	98,709	2,920	101,629	31,209	625	47	72	3	122	2	2	364	100	100	...	5	9	...	10	8	32	5	
Total ...	1,019	221,821	34,160	255,981	3,062	259,043	157,310	30,097	7,642	5,243	749	27	20	41	13,722	594	7	24	24	649	11,080	19	23	87	15	113	257	14	71	404	3	240	260	992	3,397
WEST LODDON.																																			
Avoca (part of) ² ...	18	596	900	1,496	...	1,496	1,113	187	18	47	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	8	2	12	65	...
Barp ...	5	137	...	137	...	137	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bealiba ...	6	110	...	110	...	110	106	49	4	5	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	...	3	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet-bet (part of) ¹	23	1,111	47	1,158	...	1,158	1,061	519	214	174	...	...	...	...	388	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	5	...	5	...	2	...	6	...	8	37	...
Bung Bong (part of) ¹	19	1,828	30	1,858	...	1,858	1,804	650	264	255	3	...	...	...	522	...	...	...	...	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...
Dunolly ...	37	1,154	98	1,252	...	1,252	911	369	128	100	8	...	...	...	236	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	13	3	23	20	...
Eddington (part of) ¹	13	1,084	165	1,249	...	1,249	1,203	453	192	211	...	...	4	...	407	3	...	...	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	15	...
Inglewood ...	8	531	...	531	...	531	501	71	11	...	4	...	...	...	15	6	...	...	6	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	12	...	
Kangderar ...	2	210	...	210	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingower ...	3	776	...	776	...	776	489	52	11	2	6	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	5	...
Kinypanyal ...	6	1,332	...	1,332	...	1,332	1,132	73	...	1	8	...	4	...	13	1	...	...	1	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	22	...
McIntyres ...	11	181	27	208	...	208	189	56	12	3	1	...	...	...	16	5	...	...	5	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	...	
Moliagul ...	6	31	...	31	...	31	31	20	2	10	...	...	...	...	12	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...
Nati Yaloak ...	5	1,121	...	1,121	111	1,232	1,070	117	40	47	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paynswick ...	22	931	76	1,007	...	1,007	856	291	60	115	...	...	...	...	175	2	...	...	2	76	...	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	7	5	16	18	...
Powlett ...	2	235	...	235	...	235	235	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rathscar ...	10	418	129	547	42	589	483	92	28	25	...	...	...	...	53	4	...	...	4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Tarnagulla ...	19	1,535	236	1,771	112	1,883	1,714	408	35	126	...	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	6	14	38	12
Wareek (part of) ¹	40	2,529	98	2,627	...	2,627	2,573	863	453	251	7	...	...	...	711	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	5	...
Wedderburne ...	14	325	...	325	...	325	282	163	19	4	...	...	...	...	23	3	...	...	3	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	1	8	9
Yalong ...	6	614	473	1,087	...	1,087	1,087	65	25	18	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stations ...	18	32,566	...	32,566	...	32,566	13,866	144	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Total ...	293	49,355	2,279	51,634	265	51,899	30,800	4,650	1,516	1,395	37	8	2,956	29	29	1,297	14	...	14	1	1	45	...	62	38	147	207	...	
SUMMARY OF THE LODDON.																																			
East Loddon ...	1,009	221,821	34,160	255,981	3,062	259,043	157,310	30,097	7,642	5,243	749	27	20	41	13,722	594	7	24	24	649	11,080	19	23	87	15	113	257	14	71	404	3	240	260	992	3,397
West Loddon ...	293	49,355	2,279	51,634	265	51,899	30,800	4,650	1,516	1,395	37	8	2,956	29	29	1,297	14	...	14	1	1	45	...	62	38	147	207	...	
Total ...	1,312	271,176	36,439	307,615	3,327	310,942	188,110	34,747	9,158	6,638	786	27	20	49	16,678	623	7	24	24	678	12,377	19	23	101	15	113	271	15	72	449	3	302	298	1,139	3,604

¹ Remainder in Talbot.

² Remainder in the Wimmera.

DISTRICT OF THE LODDON—2.

TABLE LXXXVI.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.	QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																					
	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					HAY.	OTHER CROPS.								
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Mil- let, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.	Total.		Onions.	Tobacco.	VINES.					Wine produced.	Brandy manufactured.
																No. of Vines.	Grapes gathered.					
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gals.	gals.	
EAST LODDON.																						
Axedale ...	6,603	3,489	558	...	...	...	10,650	10	...	...	...	10	648	...	5	33,820	444	131	575	792	...
Bagshot ...	910	2,259	...	...	...	...	3,169	2	...	...	...	2	313	...	...	10,944	63	20	83	26	...
Baringhup (part of) ¹	4,565	1,644	226	...	...	...	6,435	2	...	...	...	2	89	...	...	1,660	19	...	19	...	...
Bradford ...	...	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bridgewater ...	16	125	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Castlemaine (part of) ¹	282	200	40	...	...	...	522	3	...	...	...	3	59	...	...	93,180	272	51	323	1,455	...
Derby ...	3,168	2,074	225	...	10	...	5,477	1	...	...	...	1	70	...	...	5,360	...	6	6	2	...
Egerton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ellesmere ...	2,195	1,948	50	20	...	...	4,213	134	...	50	...	184	282	...	100	14,500	200	800	1,000	1,520	...
Elmore ...	2,300	1,100	2,200	Nil.	...	Nil.	5,600	252	4	...	20	276	122	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eppalock ...	4,246	3,656	203	...	40	...	8,145	16	...	25	...	41	318	10	...	750	...	...	...	...	...
Goornong ...	3,865	2,187	62	...	...	13	6,127	...	...	...	4	4	160	...	...	4,800	59	30	89	15	...
Guildford (part of) ¹ ...	1,038	670	52	...	...	28	1,788	17	...	...	...	17	195	...	...	1,600	4	...	4	...	...
Harcourt (part of) ¹ ...	343	100	110	...	...	...	553	12	...	...	...	12	38	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
Huntley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	46	...	...	17,200	50	300	350	500	...
Jacklyn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janambier ...	2,430	250	...	...	...	...	2,680	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerang ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laanecoorie ...	17,736	16,597	1,454	...	...	6	35,793	4	...	2	1	7	302	...	...	10,600	30	...	30	...	...
Leichardt ...	1,125	374	8	...	...	...	1,507	4	...	...	...	4	753	...	...	7,100	40	...	40	...	...
Lockwood...	953	224	764	...	...	...	1,941	14	...	...	...	14	728	1	...	67,560	626	45	671	408	...
Lyell ...	554	1,530	10	...	...	...	2,094	30	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...
Maldon ...	171	140	30	...	...	...	341	5	4	...	...	9	68	...	46	5,577	112	...	112	...	...
Mandurang ...	743	357	...	...	...	12	1,112	43	4	15	101	163	483	250	...	42,674	91	560	651	3,600	...
Marong ...	1,513	2,310	337	...	...	...	4,160	10	5	...	...	15	845	...	...	17,948	300	290	590	650	...
Muckleford ...	4,968	5,250	221	...	96	67	10,602	9	...	...	...	9	1,457	...	...	36,300	159	35	194	500	...
Neereman ...	4,098	5,395	192	...	...	10	9,695	15	...	...	10	25	42	4	...	8,550	14	11	25	45	...
Neering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	2,000	15	...	15	...	...
Nolan ...	2,900	1,690	36	...	...	...	4,626	7	...	...	...	7	180	...	...	8,500	300	...	300	...	...
Ravenswood ...	88	798	175	...	...	...	1,061	10	...	...	...	10	163	...	...	23,622	2	...	2	...	...
Salisbury ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandhurst...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	82,650	682	30	712	25	20
Sedgwick ...	1,211	1,836	174	...	...	85	3,306	27	...	...	...	27	486	30	5	4,200	38	...	38	...	...
Shelbourne ...	1,061	1,075	84	...	...	...	2,220	4	...	1	...	5	423	...	...	5,550	80	...	80	...	...
Strangways (part of) ¹	3,779	9,645	...	...	...	30	13,454	25	...	...	...	25	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strathfieldsaye ...	6,617	1,930	385	...	60	12	9,004	22	...	10	1	33	862	...	279	180,050	712	1,053	1,765	5,498	...	
Sutton Grange (part of) ¹	404	700	...	...	...	...	1,104	10	...	...	...	10	56	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...

Tarnagulla ...	7,861	7,002	370	...	...	5	15,238	1	...	3	...	4	287	...	1	11,800	25	...	25	...	...
Tarrengower(part of) ¹	1,747	4,340	68	...	...	35	6,190	21	...	...	...	21	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walmer ...	2,890	3,980	192	...	20	34	7,116	1	...	...	...	1	536	...	55	40,750	3	1,359	1,362	1,775	...
Welesford ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodstock ...	13,771	4,800	1,177	...	...	9	19,817	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,000	...	...	...	...
Yarraberb... ..	41	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	...	45,520	72	...	72	...	
Yarrayne ...	1,359	525	752	...	...	...	2,636	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations ...	726	1,240	80	...	...	...	2,046	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	108,292	91,550	10,235	20	226	346	210,669	713	17	106	137	973	11,783	595	491	825,165	4,482	4,721	9,203	16,901	20
WEST LODDON.																					
Avoca (part of) ² ...	272	1,770	...	...	...	...	2,042	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	2,955	4	...	4	...	...
Barp ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bealiba ...	57	100	...	...	...	...	157	3	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bet-bet (part of) ¹	2,769	3,761	...	...	...	...	6,530	...	...	...	...	3	73	...	...	3,780	30	...	30	...	...
Bung Bong (part of) ¹	3,113	5,198	18	...	...	...	8,329	...	...	...	...	...	149	...	...	100	1	...	1	...	...
Dunolly ...	1,625	1,610	85	...	...	...	3,320	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	17,000	60	...	60	...	...
Eddington (part of) ¹	2,594	3,241	...	...	...	16	5,851	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	1,350	14	...	14	...	...
Inglewood ...	127	...	60	...	...	...	187	2	...	...	...	2	57	...	...	2,700	30	...	30	...	...
Kanderar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kingower ...	242	78	120	...	...	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinypanyal ...	...	20	160	...	...	80	260	4	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	4,000	20	...	20	...	...
McIntyres ...	265	32	7	...	...	...	304	4	...	...	...	4	36	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...
Moliagul ...	23	166	...	...	...	...	189	2	...	...	...	4	31	...	...	3,600	22	...	22	...	...
Nati Yaloak ...	480	982	...	...	...	...	1,462	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...
Paynswick ...	1,109	2,396	...	...	...	...	3,505	2	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Powlett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	86	...	...	6,400	80	...	80	...	...
Rathscar ...	337	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarnagulla ...	702	2,575	...	...	...	...	847	8	...	...	...	8	36	...	...	200	1	...	1	...	...
Wareek (part of) ¹	4,624	4,680	70	...	...	...	3,277	...	...	...	...	...	248	...	...	51,000	141	20	161	150	...
Wedderburne ...	340	65	...	...	...	...	9,374	...	...	...	...	...	114	...	...	1,530	8	...	8	...	...
Yalong ...	372	400	...	...	...	...	405	4	...	...	...	4	226	...	12	700	20	...	20	...	...
Stations ...	...	15	...	...	...	...	772	...	...	...	...	...	52	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19,051	27,599	520	...	...	96	47,266	29	...	...	...	29	1,587	5	12	100,015	431	20	451	150	...
SUMMARY OF THE LODDON.																					
East Loddon ...	108,292	91,550	10,235	20	226	346	210,669	713	17	106	137	973	11,783	595	491	825,165	4,482	4,721	9,203	16,901	20
West Loddon ...	19,051	27,599	520	...	...	96	47,266	29	...	...	...	29	1,587	5	12	100,015	431	20	451	150	...
Total ...	127,343	119,149	10,755	20	226	442	257,935	742	17	106	137	1,002	13,370	600	503	925,180	4,913	4,741	9,654	17,051	20

¹ Remainder in Talbot.

² Remainder in the Wimmera.

DISTRICT OF

TABLE LXXXVII.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral the Extent under each Description of

NAME OF PLACE.	Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.						Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER								
		PURCHASED LAND.					Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.			Total Area in Occupation.	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							
		Freehold.	Rented.	Total.	Wheat.	Oats.					Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.			
																acres.	acres.	acres.
Avenel ...	9	561	91	652	281	933	613	223	47	80	...	...	...	...	...	127
Baddaginnie...	1	19	...	19	...	19	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmattum ...	24	2,560	120	2,680	114	2,794	2,497	769	316	253	1	...	...	...	...	570
Barnawartha ...	70	10,129	764	10,893	...	10,893	9,371	2,927	1,407	757	49	...	...	2	10	2,225
Barwait ...	1	216	...	216	...	216	216	90	30	40	...	...	...	...	...	70
Beechworth ...	93	1,496	137	1,633	...	1,633	1,438	472	9	107	...	2	...	...	...	118
Belvoir ...	31	1,991	204	2,195	...	2,195	1,765	445	146	117	2	19	...	...	...	284
Benalla ...	58	5,573	730	6,303	...	6,303	5,195	914	322	257	6	8	2	...	...	595
Beolite ...	4	730	393	1,123	...	1,123	905	318	143	149	...	...	...	...	...	292
Boho ...	6	412	...	412	262	674	530	232	59	131	3	10	...	...	...	203
Carlyle ...	49	4,463	771	5,234	150	5,384	4,098	2,009	861	613	...	...	1	...	...	1,475
Chiltern ...	14	437	97	534	21	555	540	104	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	18
Daigalong ...	2	116	...	116	...	116	108	11	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	11
Delatite ...	7	979	42	1,021	484	1,505	730	242	100	110	...	...	...	...	...	210
Dookie ...	8	316	...	316	424	740	320	180	65	83	...	17	...	...	...	165
Doolan ...	3	160	...	160	160	320	140	86	36	42	...	...	...	...	...	78
Estcourt ...	34	2,612	1,779	4,391	620	5,011	4,853	3,836	792	2,680	27	9	...	...	...	3,508
Euroa ...	22	1,266	55	1,321	250	1,571	1,288	431	103	77	3	...	...	...	...	183
Everton ...	6	728	...	728	...	728	728	251	13	177	29	...	...	...	...	219
Glenrowan ...	6	157	...	157	...	157	41	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Goramadda...	34	6,211	726	6,937	3	6,940	6,003	1,995	414	789	20	1	...	...	...	1,224
Goorambat ...	9	779	20	799	686	1,485	866	245	96	104	2	...	...	...	1	203
Gooringoongong	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greta ...	20	1,988	372	2,360	712	3,072	2,300	899	194	520	4	56	...	...	...	774
Kilfeera ...	34	6,603	560	7,163	466	7,629	6,323	1,375	446	746	2	...	...	10	...	1,204
Laceby ...	7	749	170	919	...	919	548	153	51	24	2	31	...	...	...	108
Longwood ...	13	841	107	948	...	948	698	77	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	10
Loyola ...	4	869	...	869	80	949	869	108	20	65	...	...	...	...	...	85
Maindample...	19	1,228	33	1,261	887	2,148	1,400	750	213	409	...	...	...	...	...	622
Mansfield ...	32	3,849	113	3,962	...	3,962	3,167	1,929	643	872	3	...	1	2	...	1,521		
Merrijig ...	3	860	...	860	260	1,120	280	129	44	75	...	...	...	...	...	119
Merton ...	6	514	141	655	...	655	486	82	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	61
Moyhu ...	11	2,041	97	2,138	...	2,138	1,148	452	226	189	...	5	...	...	...	420
Murmungee ...	33	2,855	610	3,465	93	3,558	3,054	542	56	122	...	...	...	5	...	183
Myrtleford ...	8	641	...	641	...	641	619	95	22	40	...	...	...	...	...	62
Nillacootie ...	3	174	...	174	173	347	130	85	13	63	...	...	...	...	...	76
Oxley ...	83	13,343	1,533	14,876	...	14,876	12,998	5,858	1,833	3,083	179	100	...	...	...	5,195
Rothsay ...	1	131	...	131	131	262	262	35	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	31
Samaria ...	2	370	...	370	...	370	70	21	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	17
Shadforth ...	22	2,261	95	2,356	...	2,356	2,238	468	96	101	1	...	4	...	...	202
Tabilk ...	11	2,424	493	2,917	199	3,116	3,033	929	108	314	4	...	...	...	7	433
Tarrawingee	48	4,066	828	4,894	...	4,894	4,582	2,813	879	1,483	29	24	...	...	...	2,415
Tatong ...	7	971	...	971	180	1,151	892	208	34	123	...	...	...	...	...	157
Wahrowley ...	9	625	...	625	208	833	757	294	34	99	...	137	...	...	...	270
Wangaratta ...	126	11,055	2,440	13,495	9	13,504	12,079	5,616	2,312	2,266	53	30	...	...	...	4,661
Warrenbayne	3	142	...	142	...	142	30	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Winton ...	23	1,729	80	1,809	265	2,074	1,424	475	109	204	...	4	...	...	...	317
Wooragee ...	43	2,932	176	3,108	...	3,108	2,709	902	149	233	...	8	...	...	...	390
Yackandandah	27	713	14	727	...	727	617	113	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Stations ...	64	120,575	6,920	127,495	120	127,615	105,870	2,341	363	479	7	...	...	...	1	850
Total ...	1,154	226,460	20,711	247,171	7,240	254,411	210,838	42,568	12,846	18,188	427	461	10	36	...	31,968		

THE MURRAY—1.

Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and Crop, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.

GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)			HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.						OTHER CROPS.						LAND IN FALLOW.
Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Total.		Cereal Grasses— Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Sorghum.	Permanent Artifi- cial Grasses.	Total.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.	
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
5	...	5	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	20
...	1	...	1	...
26	...	26	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	36
33	...	33	316	...	35	...	2	16	53	2	66	...	27	13	108	192
10	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	...	30	144	1	4	...	...	11	16	...	87	...	54	17	158	6
...	96	...	12	...	...	30	42	8	10	...	4	1	23	...
5	...	5	231	12	...	6	...	...	18	...	31	...	15	9	55	10
10	...	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
5	...	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5
5	...	5	203	1	1	...	5	8	15	...	83	...	18	13	114	197
...	67	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	6	...	6	1	14	3
...
14	...	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	16	...	...	...	...	16	6	...	...	1	...	7	304
26	...	26	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	30
4	...	4	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
2	...	2	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	4	...	87	308
1	...	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	2	28
...	1	...	1	...
27	...	27	49	...	26	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
39	...	39	77	...	11	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	1	...	1	39
13	...	13	12	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	2	51	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	5	...	5	...
14	...	14	4	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	...	52	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	16
38	...	38	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19	48
10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
25	...	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	25	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	10
4	...	4	24	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	8	165	5	310	...	...	...	315	20	10	...	7	6	43	132
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	10	167	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	11	1	12	69
12	...	12	30	...	7	...	...	2	9	...	300	...	7	3	310	135
3	2	5	265	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	40	...	8	10	58	45
8	...	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	28
21	...	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	3	339	2	97	...	2	...	101	...	64	12	30	15	121	391
...	28
1	...	1	112	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1	34
56	...	56	350	42	1	4	...	4	51	...	19	...	32	4	55	...
7	...	7	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	19	10	59	...
14	...	14	585	...	...	...	...	738	738	1	34	...	45	28	108	46
606	2	608	4,908	81	570	10	9	832	1,502	38	863	12	348	134	1,395	2,187

DISTRICT OF THE MURRAY—2.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.					QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																			
					CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)			HAY.	OTHER CROPS.								
																Tobacco.	VINES.				Wine produced.	Brandy manu- factured.		
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Mangel-wurzel.	Total.			No. of Vines.	Not made into Wine or Brandy.	Made into Wine or Brandy.	Total.				
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gals.	gals.							
Avenel	705	1,620	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baddaginnie							
Balmattum	5,165	4,802	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnawartha	24,848	14,845	798	...	24	300	40,815	39	...	39	341	28	89,200	...	160	160	1,200	...
Barwait	300	700	...	...	...	...	1,000	20	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beechworth	132	2,152	...	5	...	...	2,289	...	...	...	140	...	163,400	26	267	293	3,456	...
Belvoir	2,094	2,160	12	165	...	...	4,431	...	...	...	92	38	18,800	...	...	...	...	...
Benalla	4,686	4,387	112	100	40	...	9,325	9	...	9	301	...	42,500	...	495	495	3,800	...
Beolite	1,810	2,780	...	...	...	...	4,590	10	...	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boho	1,180	2,970	25	120	...	...	4,295	8	...	8	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carlyle	16,090	12,632	...	...	8	...	28,730	2	...	2	226	...	87,200	1	83	84	310	...
Chiltern	80	190	...	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	63	12	7,500	...	...	...	...	...
Daigalong	53	35	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delatite	1,680	2,100	...	...	...	...	3,780	24	...	24	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dookie	1,230	1,920	...	170	...	...	3,320	32	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doolan	520	850	...	...	...	...	1,370	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estcourt	9,457	37,484	428	90	...	...	47,459	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
Euroa	1,580	1,825	41	...	...	...	3,446	35	...	35	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Everton	145	3,020	190	...	...	...	3,355	2	...	2	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenrowan	39	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gooramadda	7,415	18,575	290	10	...	...	26,290	4	...	4	347	...	94,500	...	393	393	1,970	35
Goorambat	1,625	2,746	30	...	...	26	4,427	1	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gooringoongong
Greta	2,750	8,682	56	350	...	...	11,838	27	...	27	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilfeera	6,751	15,375	60	...	...	40	22,226	46	...	46	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lacey	920	485	15	123	...	...	1,543	4	...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STAT.—/	Longwood	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	200	2	...	2	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Loyola	...	...	...	230	950	...	...	...	...	1,180	26	...	26	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maindample	...	...	...	3,371	7,064	...	...	...	...	10,435	59	...	59	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mansfield	...	...	...	10,270	20,073	60	...	5	9	30,417	50	...	50	422	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Merrijig	...	...	...	560	1,380	...	...	...	...	1,940	15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Merton	...	...	...	...	1,246	...	...	...	...	1,246	1	...	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moyhu	...	...	...	4,060	4,234	...	25	...	...	8,319	19	...	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murmungee	...	...	...	637	1,580	...	...	...	20	2,237	15	...	15	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Myrtleford	...	...	...	270	800	...	...	...	...	1,070	4	...	4	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nillacootie	...	...	...	170	1,330	...	...	...	...	1,500	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oxley	...	...	...	27,837	56,235	2,879	578	...	...	87,529	10	...	10	170	...	19,250	60	180	240	...	...
	Rothsay,,	...	...	...	300	450	...	...	...	...	750	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Samaria	...	...	...	72	220	...	...	...	...	292	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shadforth	...	...	...	1,102	1,745	12	...	70	...	2,929	14	...	14	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabilk	...	...	...	2,188	7,270	70	...	...	210	9,738	12	...	12	31	...	647,000	...	600	600	5,000	...
	Tarrawingee	...	...	...	11,172	21,757	461	217	...	...	33,607	3	2	5	259	...	75,300	43	157	200	600	...
	Tatong	...	...	...	584	2,823	...	...	...	...	3,407	12	...	12	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wahrowley	...	...	...	537	1,824	...	392	...	...	2,753	16	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wangaratta	...	...	...	31,967	39,717	750	400	...	...	72,834	3	...	3	368	...	76,643	91	209	300	2,215	...
	Warrenbayne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Winton	...	...	...	1,144	3,299	...	24	...	...	4,467	1	...	1	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wooragee	...	...	...	1,920	3,016	...	...	...	...	4,936	50	...	50	252	...	37,600	20	360	380	3,400	...
	Yackandandah...	...	...	...	50	...	20	...	...	...	70	12	...	12	48	...	43,800	21	4	25	20	...
	Stations	...	...	...	5,040	8,765	106	...	...	32	13,943	22	...	22	672	5	52,610	47	804	851	1,600	...
Total					194,836	328,213	6,435	2,769	147	637	533,037	692	2	694	5,308	119	1,455,303	309	3,712	4,021	23,571	35

COUNTY OF RODNEY—1.

TABLE LXXXIX.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop, in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.			Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.						Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																				LAND IN FALLOW
				PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.	CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)			HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.				OTHER CROPS.									
				Freehold.	Rented.	Total.			Wheat.			Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Pease, Beans, Millet and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.		Turnips.	Total.	Maize.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Sorghum.	Total.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens.	Total.			
acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.		
Ardpatrick ...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Axedale ...	5	1,100	2,108	3,208	...	3,208	3,078	368	69	34	3	...	...	...	106	32	...	32	110	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bonn ...	8	1,216	...	1,216	136	1,352	883	251	58	75	8	...	...	...	141	2	...	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Burnewang ...	6	946	...	946	400	1,346	996	162	59	65	7	4	4	...	139	7	...	7	6	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Campaspe ...	7	838	15	853	...	853	634	201	61	98	...	...	...	...	159	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Colbinabbin ...	6	1,097	...	1,097	...	1,097	1,041	651	192	20	3	5	2	...	402	10	...	10	78	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Echuca ...	4	156	21	177	...	177	136	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	18	...
Knowsley ...	3	1,200	200	1,400	...	1,400	1,400	87	13	17	1	5	...	...	36	6	1	7	31	...	...	2	2	...	2	8	1	11	...	...	...
Moora ...	4	138	...	138	...	138	138	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murchison ...	22	2,370	124	2,494	...	2,494	1,854	878	157	445	4	...	...	...	606	1	...	1	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskerry ...	7	924	1,054	1,978	...	1,978	1,953	302	67	19	...	...	...	...	86	8	...	8	189	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	93
Noorilim ...	4	1,177	...	1,177	...	1,177	1,177	222	90	40	6	...	...	...	136	1	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Redcastle ...	4	560	100	660	...	660	660	239	66	97	...	...	...	...	163	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	5	...	30
Rochester ...	5	10,262	...	10,262	140	10,402	6,147	106	6	36	2	...	...	...	44	1	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Runnymede ...	12	1,223	201	1,424	...	1,424	998	377	158	123	4	...	...	...	285	8	...	8	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	8
Rushworth ...	1	...	4	4	...	4	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	19
Tolleen ...	4	360	...	360	...	360	228	53	15	29	...	1	...	...	45	1	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongala ...	1	80	...	80	...	80	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waranga ...	1	18	...	18	...	18	18	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whroo ...	1	95	...	95	...	95	95	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Stations ...	19	41,580	30	41,610	...	41,610	23,800	297	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	2	...	2	198	...	16	...	16	21	5	15	...	41	...	...	...
Total ...	125	65,340	3,857	69,197	678	69,875	45,222	4,317	1,031	1,285	40	10	6	2,372	79	1	80	1,188	3	36	3	42	47	35	23	10	115	...	...	...	520

COUNTY OF RODNEY—2.

TABLE XC.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.					QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.															
					CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)			HAY.	OTHER CROPS.					
															VINES.					
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Pease, Beans, Mil- let, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Total.		Tobacco.	No. of Vines.	Grapes gathered.			Wine produced.
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	No.	Not made into Wine or Brandy.	Made into Wine or Brandy.	Total.	gals.					
Ardpatrick ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Axedale... ..	730	394	70	...	...	1,194	40	...	40	111	...	...	...	...	...
Bonn	600	824	60	...	...	1,484	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Burnewang	760	1,315	250	...	60	2,385	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...
Campaspe	724	1,562	...	...	...	2,286	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...
Colbinabbin	2,790	3,280	80	...	6	6,156	1	...	1	96	...	2,100	...	3	3	15				
Echuca ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	3,000	...	...	...	...
Knowsley	205	370	15	30	...	620	12	2	14	40	...	7,000	30	30	60	28				
Moora ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	2,000	...	60	60	200
Murchison	1,579	7,810	56	...	...	9,445	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskerry	1,294	620	...	...	...	1,914	10	...	10	229	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noorilim	2,100	900	195	...	...	3,195	6	...	6	60	...	2,400	...	...	...	...
Redcastle	740	2,430	...	...	...	3,170	...	...	...	75	...	1,600	...	...	...	...
Rochester	100	700	20	...	...	820	...	...	...	80	...	1,650	...	26	26	...
Runnymede	2,798	1,897	10	...	...	4,705	6	...	6	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rushworth ... ..	...	75	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	8,500	...	70	70	250
Tolleen	250	322	...	1	...	573	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongala ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waranga ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whroo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stations... ..	270	...	...	...	...	270	3	...	3	166	25	4,500	...	...	...	...
Total	14,940	22,499	756	31	66	38,292	81	2	83	1,336	25	32,750	30	189	219	493				

DISTRICT OF THE WIMMERA—1.

TABLE XCI.—Number of Holders of Purchased Land, and of Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes, the Extent of their Holdings, the Quantity of Land enclosed, and of that under Cultivation, and the Extent under each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.		Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre.	EXTENT OF LAND IN OCCUPATION.					Extent of Enclosed Land.	Extent of Land under Tillage.	EXTENT OF LAND UNDER EACH DESCRIPTION OF CROP.																				LAND IN FALLOW.						
			PURCHASED LAND.			Crown Land rented for other than Pastoral Purposes.	Total Area in Occupation.			CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.						GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					HAY.	GREEN FORAGE.					OTHER CROPS.									
			Freehold.	Rented.	Total.					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Millet, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, and Cabbage.		Total.	Cereal Grasses—Barley, Wheat, Oats, &c.	Rye Grass, Lucerne, Clover, Vetches, &c.	Permanent Artificial Grasses.	Total.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Vines.		Other Crops.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.		
																																			acres.	acres.
Apsley	2	25	3	28	...	28	28	17	17
Ararat	18	189	...	189	...	189	74	30	...	5	5	12	12	13	
Avoca (part of) ¹	...	43	1,662	1,264	2,926	...	2,926	1,932	616	95	173	4	1	2	2	277	9	3	...	1	13	185	11	4	...	15	4	...	28	6	38	88	...	
Bellauna	...	7	630	550	1,180	37	1,217	541	99	...	5	5	15	15	62	13	...	13	4	...	
Carrapooee	...	7	493	...	493	...	493	451	88	21	35	56	4	4	21	7	...	7	
Concongella	...	50	444	68	512	...	512	264	173	...	20	4	...	...	...	24	7	...	...	1	8	81	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	22	7	58	2	...
Crowlands	...	5	783	264	1,047	...	1,047	982	177	...	62	62	10	10	90	5	2	7	8	...	
Dimboola	...	2	64	...	64	...	64	38	12	12	
Dunworthy	...	24	361	...	361	20	381	317	109	2	24	1	...	...	...	27	7	...	1	...	8	57	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	10	1	15	...	...
Eversley	...	7	675	431	1,106	...	1,106	981	227	2	24	4	3	...	...	33	11	...	4	1	16	56	...	...	100	100	...	2	...	9	2	13	9	...
Glenlogie	...	32	364	...	364	...	364	115	24	4	5	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...
Glenorchy	...	13	1,138	39	1,177	...	1,177	1,026	244	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...
Glenpatrick	...	8	395	293	688	...	688	628	359	39	111	...	...	2	...	152	73	...	...	...	73	102	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	7	24	...
Harrow	7	31	...	31	...	31	19	11	1	1	10	
Horsham	...	15	768	1,719	2,487	...	2,487	2,483	135	3	15	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...
Lexington	...	37	1,636	...	1,636	...	1,636	1,085	239	24	13	...	...	...	...	37	12	...	...	...	12	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	4	...
Moriesk	...	7	720	...	720	328	1,048	436	146	53	14	...	...	...	...	67	8	...	...	1	9	58	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	8	4	...
Navarre	...	7	196	54	250	...	250	212	101	...	30	...	...	...	...	30	5	...	...	...	5	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...
St. Arnaud	...	35	1,558	108	1,666	...	1,666	544	249	2	12	7	2	23	4	...	2	...	6	179	2	2	1	...	5	...	18	4	28	11	...	
Stawell ...	...	26	446	391	837	208	1,045	977	395	10	50	4	...	...	1	65	12	...	...	1	13	264	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	19	6	33	20	...
Warrenmang	...	26	685	...	685	10	695	476	93	1	15	2	...	...	...	18	27	...	...	1	28	27	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	6	3	13	7	...
Stations	...	50	45,095	1,060	46,155	883	47,038	28,495	673	2	33	4	39	4	4	475	18	18	1	4	15	...	41	7	68	69	...	
Total	...	428	58,358	6,244	64,602	1,486	66,088	42,104	4,217	258	674	30	4	4	5	975	227	3	7	6	243	2,266	11	5	122	138	3	5	60	13	211	40	332	263	...	

¹ Remainder in the Loddon.

THE WIMMERA DISTRICT—2.

TABLE XCII.—Gross Produce of each Description of Crop in the Year ending 31st March, 1865.

NAME OF PLACE.					QUANTITY OF PRODUCE.																
					CEREALS, PEASE, AND BEANS.							GREEN CROPS. (Exclusive of Market and Kitchen Gardens.)					OTHER CROPS.				
					Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye and Bere.	Pease, Beans, Mil- let, and Sorghum.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Par- snips, and Cabbage.	Total.	HAY.	Onions.	Tobacco.	Number of Vines.	VINES. Grapes gathered.			Wine produced.
bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	cwt.	No.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.	
Apsley	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ararat	190	...	...	...	...	190	13	...	...	...	13	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Avoca (part of) ¹	60	35	4,762	3	7	...	...	10	202	...	...	19,750	36	...	36	...	
Bellaurea	...	200	...	...	...	...	200	20	...	...	...	20	110	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Carrapooee	...	376	715	...	...	...	1,091	4	...	...	...	4	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concongella	260	68	...	...	328	9	...	...	5	14	120	...	...	89,880	20	...	20	...	
Crowlands	1,060	...	...	...	1,060	5	...	...	...	5	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dimboola	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunworthy	...	20	271	27	...	...	318	7	...	1	...	8	55	...	...	23,772	5	...	5	...
Eversley	...	28	314	30	20	...	392	11	...	8	1	20	73	...	...	5,250	41	...	41	...
Glenlogie	...	44	87	...	...	...	131	6	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	1,550	...	...	...	...
Glenorchy	775	...	...	...	775	...	...	...	...	...	338	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenpatrick	...	694	4,200	...	...	50	4,944	86	...	...	...	86	122	...	...	1,667	15	...	15	...
Harrow	2	...	...	...	2	18	...	...	55	2	...	2	...	
Horsham	...	45	370	...	...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	625	3	...	3	...
Lexington	...	296	200	...	...	...	496	9	...	...	...	9	214	...	...	1,510	...	...	...	...
Moriesk	...	559	170	...	...	...	729	19	...	...	6	25	81	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navarre	550	...	...	...	550	3	...	...	...	3	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Arnaud	...	40	354	125	...	...	568	34	...	20	...	54	257	40	...	5,884	82	...	82	...
Stawell	93	835	56	...	...	987	13	...	...	...	13	301	...	10	13,332	58	...	58	...	
Warrenmang	...	16	313	50	...	...	379	44	...	...	2	46	45	...	...	16,230	...	...	...	...
Stations	...	32	890	58	...	...	980	5	...	...	...	5	628	12	72	186	79	115	194	602
Total	...	3,825	14,719	534	20	110	87	19,295	293	7	29	14	343	2,984	82	82	192,591	340	115	456	602

² Remainder in the Loddon.

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REPORTS
OF
COLLECTORS OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1865.

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REPORTS OF COLLECTORS OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

DISTRICT OF WEST BOURKE.

SIR,

Brunswick, 24th April, 1865.

I have the honor to report the result of my observations whilst collecting the agricultural and other statistics of your department in the District of West Bourke. As regards the most important cereal—wheat—I have remarked a most decided diminution in the area under this crop; the cause of which was, in some instances, a want of faith in it—the result of the almost complete failure of this crop last year, and in some instances from impecuniosity and the high price of seed. I find the yield generally in favor of Victorian-grown seed, having met with several instances of seed direct to order from South Australia, which has completely failed. The kinds which have been most prolific are Red and White Tuscan and White Lammas, while Golden Drop, Prolific, &c., have been affected with rust, as they were last year.

In many places the rust commenced this year, but was arrested by the continuance of dry weather. The parishes of Lancefield, Rochford, Goldie, Gisborne, and Blackwood, having good soil, with generally good natural drainage, and enjoying a climate most favorable for the development of cereals, have also the best returns; there being instances of thirty, thirty-five, and one of forty bushels of wheat to the acre.

The effect of good farming is apparent in the returns of S. T. Staughton, Esq., who has raised thirty bushels of wheat to the acre on by no means strong soil.

The exhaustive effect of continual cropping with cereals without manuring is becoming apparent in the fertile district of Lancefield, and has so impoverished the once fine Districts of Gisborne and Melton as to leave them scarcely a tithe of their originally famous returns; while the Parishes of Springfield, Monegetta, Chintin, and the Pentland Hills, have to mourn the same result from the same cause, although enjoying a climate scarcely inferior. A large area on the Pentland Hills is going out of cultivation this year, having been taken up for sheep-grazing.

The same cause which operated to decrease the area under wheat has increased the area under oats. The dry weather acted prejudicially upon this crop, the instances of good yields being few, and those in the higher parts of the country, which were more frequently visited by rain; the general yield being much below the average.

Barley has been grown very successfully in Lancefield, and moderately so in the Pentland Hills.

Rye appears becoming more thought of, although not always successfully grown.

Hay is a light crop, but of very good quality.

Potatoes, a light crop of about one ton to the acre; and on stiff soils of bad quality, being riddled by small worms.

Mangels, a small area, with an average of five tons to the acre.

It is acknowledged to have been the best harvesting season during many years, the quality and weight of grain being very superior.

At a grain show held in Lancefield, at which I was present, there were three samples of wheat, superior and equal in weight to the champion prize samples at Ballarat this year; and Mr. Donald, jun., who was a judge in each locality, pronounced them superior in quality also. The oats and barley were also heavier than those to which the prizes at Ballarat were awarded. The potatoes were also of very good quality.

The season has been generally unfavorable to green forage; nevertheless, those lands in lucerne and other artificial grasses, contrasted very favourably with the natural pasture lands, and were of great value this dry season to those who possessed them. There are several occupiers of freeholds in this district who, having sown down their holdings in artificial grasses, make what would otherwise be unprofitable tillage, doubly remunerative; as, by keeping sheep upon it to within two or three months of harvesting, they have mown luxuriant crops of hay, without the expense of ploughing year by year.

This district also produces some very superior cattle, there being a very fine herd of Shorthorns in Derrimut, and also of Alderneys at Arundel. Pleuro-pneumonia has taken the best cattle out of several herds through the year.

It is also rich in valuable horses, both blood and draught; and contains about twenty mules, which are intended to be of use eventually in traversing amongst our Gipps Land gold-fields.

Sheep are also becoming more general amongst the farmers throughout this district.

Extensive vineyards have been planted under the encouraging terms of the novel industry clause of the late Land Act, more especially in the parishes of Holden and Buttlejorrk. The cultivation of orchards, chicory, &c., has flourished under the same fostering care of our rulers. I would remark, *en passant*, the general dissatisfaction expressed at the loose manner in which these returns were collected last year—the vineyard at the Bald Hill, near Sunbury, being an instance of neglect, the whole of the land, of which there are 139 acres planted, having been ploughed by steam last year, and a large portion of it planted; which neglect has brought these statistics into disfavor, although their

value is understood and appreciated when properly collected. Any apparent discrepancy in the number of holdings in Gisborne and Tullamarine parishes I can only account for in this manner, as I have been personally over the whole of the district, and can vouch for the correctness of these returns.

I should have been happy to have ended my report here, but for the calamity which has visited this district in common with others, and devastated such a large extent of country. In the Parishes of Forbes and Chintin, the loss has been great; homesteads, fencing, crops, and effects having been consumed in several cases. Strenuous were the exertions to save property, sometimes unavailing; and woe to the house whose master was away, it was sure to go. The Green Hill and Melton District have also suffered severely, the fire consuming the produce of several large farms. The immunity from fires during the last few years had rendered the farmers forgetful of the necessary precautions of ploughing and burning round their property, which might have saved some places from destruction; although it was almost impossible to stay the progress of the fire when it had once got a fair start, on what will be regarded as the memorable Black Monday.

Any further information in my power I shall be happy to furnish.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JNO. C. CAFFIN.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

DISTRICT OF EAST BOURKE.

SIR,

Lucerne House, Alphington, 7th July, 1865.

I have the honor to state, with reference to the agricultural statistics for East Bourke District, that the long-continued drought has been severely felt in the deficiency of crops on the cultivated lands, and in the want of pasture for stock. On the flat lands along the banks of the Yarra, the occupiers have suffered perhaps more this season from the drought than they did even the previous year from floods. The land in many cases, and particularly on these flat lands, was not workable until softened by the recent rains, and the deposit left by the floods, instead of being, as formerly, decayed vegetable matter washed down from the banks of the river, and acting as an enriching and fertilising top-dressing to the soil, was an adhesive clayish substance (probably from the cuttings that have been made by miners at Anderson's Creek and other diggings for the purpose of altering the course of the river), and which seemed to have a deleterious and impoverishing effect on the land, which turned up in dead lumps that would not break up into workable soil for many months. Potatoes planted in November never grew, and mangel-wurzel and other crops, sown in December and January, did not come up until the month of May. These observations have reference more particularly to land along the banks of the river, but as regards the drought, apply generally, as accounting for the deficiency of produce to a certain extent, but not for that almost universal abandonment of cultivation which is the remarkable feature in the agricultural statistics of East Bourke for this season. The deficient crops and unremunerative prices of three successive seasons seem to have so disheartened the occupiers of land that they have generally turned their attention to pasturing, as more profitable than corn-growing. Extensive fields are everywhere throughout the district thrown out of cultivation, and if the land thus withdrawn from the cultivation of cereals were properly prepared and laid down in permanent artificial grasses, the change would probably be profitable to the parties themselves and beneficial generally; but unfortunately, from ignorance, want of capital, or from the uncertain tenure under which many tenants hold their land, the extent laid down with artificial grasses is comparatively limited—the greater part is left in a great measure unproductive, particularly in such a dry season as this, so unfavorable to the native grasses. The produce of the land under cultivation this season is also so affected by caterpillars, blight, and rust, that in many parts of the district, the crops might justly be reported as almost a total failure. My observations and enquiries, in regard to rust, lead me to believe that the red varieties of wheat are less liable to be affected than white varieties, and that early sowing is preferable to late sowing. Valuable as drainage unquestionably is, as the very basis of all good farming, it does not appear to act as a preventative of rust, which seems to be occasioned by the state of the atmosphere, rather than by the nature or condition of the soil; and seems, if not engendered, at least aggravated, by heavy dews and cold nights, followed by bright sunshine whilst the dew is still on the plant, somewhat in the same way as plants are often destroyed by frost, when the rays of the sun fall on the plant before the frost has thawed. The great falling off in the extent of land under crop, and the little attention given to the cultivation of cereals, account for there being no agricultural machinery used in the district, except the ordinary thrashing-machines worked by horses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEORGE BENNETT,

Collector for East Bourke.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

DISTRICT OF SOUTH BOURKE.

SIR,

Templestowe, 10th June, 1865.

The agriculture of the County of South Bourke is at the lowest ebb and much depressed, from having the misfortune of two bad seasons.

Where once large wheat-stacks and other cereals met the eye, nothing now is to be seen but stacks of firewood, and the farmers are more or less engaged in it. Even down as far as Dandenong and Mordialloc, large portions of land which once bore cereals are now lying at fallow. To produce a small stack of hay for their horses, and a few potatoes, is their greatest effort. All have a few cows, and rely much on their dairy and firewood to help them out. The best farmers, Mr. Wade, Mr. Ricardo, and Mr. Laidlaw, have comparatively no crops; even their potatoes, once so remunerative, the yield has fell away from ten and eleven tons per acre to three and four tons. This, with the floods, rust, and caterpillars, has much depressed the agriculturists of South Bourke; for an evident exhaustion of the soil must be added to the loss of bad seasons: their best vegetable producer, Mr. Ingram, of Mulgrave, is quite discouraged, and turned his poultry into his vineyard.

I was struck with the melancholy look of the homesteads, empty barns, and decay and non-improvement visible.

The exception are the market-gardeners, who, since the change in the weather, are in high spirits, busy and active in manuring and preparing their land, with the hope that Providence will reward their industry after the two bad seasons they have endured.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN JAMES,

Collector Agricultural Statistics, South Bourke.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

P.S.—Having had to pay a supplementary visit to the manufactories and ship and boat builders below the bridge over the falls of the Yarra, since writing the above, I beg to make the following observations:—

The chemical works, bone works, soap and candle works, hat, and other manufactories below bridge, are worthy of all praise.

Mr. Calkwell, of Gardiner's Creek, has established the best pottery works I have seen for drainage pipes and beautiful white tiles for cellars and dairies; whilst his neighbor, Mr. Sluggett, is famous for making a blue, superior to any imported. He informs me he has been called upon to take a lead in bringing to more notice our kaolin. This clay, which in Cornwall is called "china clay," after supplying the Staffordshire potteries, the residue is exported to America, to bleach cotton.

COUNTY OF EVELYN.

SIR,

In travelling as a pedestrian the County of Evelyn, you are struck by the total want of a corn return from such places as the Kangaroo Ground, the Plenty, and Diamond Creek Districts. In addition to the calamities of floods, rust, drought, and caterpillars, the farmers will not go to the expense of manure. Hence, leaving the cows to maintain the family by dairy produce, they have all turned carriers to Wood's Point. This applies both to North and South Evelyn. The north road is carried along the banks of the Yarra, through Tarrawarra. The southern road, being the great Gipps Land road from Kew, is assisted by two bridges, recently erected by private enterprise, above Castella's, which unite the northern and southern roads at Healesville, a new town, formed by the circumstances of making the best of a dry summer and autumn, to complete the road and carry up the material and provisions necessary for the all important reef-mining of Wood's Point and North Gipps Land.

The vineyards of this county, which for the most part are situated on both banks of the Running Creek, all more or less suffered from blight, all except Paul De Castella's, who contemplates a large increase of wine this season, from the grapes not being saturated with rain, and his vineyard being protected from the cold southerly winds, which prevailed at the close of last year, by a close high fence, which entirely protects the vines from southerly storms. From the want of such a fence, his neighbors all suffered more or less by blight. The bunches of grapes in Castella's vineyard are not so large as in a wet autumn, but are more compact and contain a greater concentration of the pulp or vinous matter, and doubtless Castella's wine will be stronger and better this season than at any previous one.

My attention was next directed to the white mulberry plantation of the Signor Martelli. Notwithstanding an unfavorable season, and, to my mind, neither good land nor aspect, his plantation is progressing; the trees look healthy and he will have 200,000 fit to transplant; and it will not be many years before we add silk to our exports. Notwithstanding the want of corn, once so plentiful in this county, its prospects are good, and if the reefs of North Gipps Land continue to increase and yield well, so will the County of Evelyn go a-head. There was a severe frost on the Running Creek as early as February; a circumstance which never happened before,—it damaged the potato crop and vines.

On the Running Creek a considerable village, Lillydale, has sprung up. Six miles above it, is a saw-mill, at the foot of a mountain; its proprietor, Mr. Swift, asked me if I knew of a mountain village, four miles higher; on expressing my ignorance of the existence of a village there, he directed me to it. I found it after some trouble, it consists of six families, who are located there to produce new industries, but I saw nothing there but a few patches of potatoes; *but close to them are riches indeed, THE WHOLE MOUNTAIN IS IRON!* And very rich in that mineral, with any quantity of timber for charcoal and other purposes. The people at the village and saw-mills desired me to bring it under the notice of the Government. It could at once be mined by a company, and any quantity of pig-iron raised; a tramway could be made, as the ground to Melbourne is an inclined plane. Such an undertaking would soon make us independent of England or America for iron and the articles made of it. The time is favorable for capitalists, who ought not to delay working this truly valuable mountain, as the strike among the Staffordshire miners will favor the undertaking.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN JAMES,

Collector of Statistics, County of Evelyn.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

COUNTY OF MORNINGTON.

SIR,

Cranbourne, May 23rd, 1865.

I have the honor to report that I have completed the collection of the agricultural statistics for the year ending 31st March, 1865.

I found the state of the crops not much better than last year, and even under the most favorable season, I do not expect to see good returns till a different system of farming is adopted. At present, the ground is ploughed year after year, no attempt made to drain or manure it; at one time the crops are deluged with heavy rain, and at the next scorched out by the sun, owing to shallow ploughing. If much of the ground was drained, subsoil-ploughed, and manured, combined with a judicious rotation of crops, the results would be far different. It will ultimately be found that farming cannot be carried on profitably without capital, any more than quartz-reefing, squatting, or any other pursuit. I stated in my last year's report that Mornington was one of the most agreeable as well as salubrious districts in Victoria. I am glad to see that year after year, elegant villas spring up in many of the most romantic parts of the

district. A nice place, the property of Professor Hearn, designed by Mr. Bateman, situated on Arthur's Seat, near Dromana, would well repay the tourist who loves the picturesque, and might stimulate others to seek out an equally elegant summer retreat. Pleuro-pneumonia still continues in many parts of the district among small stockowners, but I have not heard so many complaints among the large proprietors. Many of the owners of farms under 250 acres keep their farms more by their own industry, carting or contracting on the roads, or working at Wood's Point Diggings, than by what they produce on their farms. Dairying will always answer well on those portions of land that are well-grassed in Mornington. In conclusion, I would recommend those who wish for health more than money to try any part of Mornington lying between Port Phillip Bay and Western Port Bay, as I have met many instances of parties who had to come down the country from ill-health completely recover by a residence in the above-named part of Mornington.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. JONES.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

COUNTY OF GRANT.

SIR,

I do myself the honor of submitting, with the statistics collected by me for the county of Grant, the following report:—

I regret to say that I found very general despondency among the farmers whom I visited, in consequence of the smallness of their crops. Although the yield of wheat per acre will be found to be considerably in excess of that for the previous year, yet it is by no means equal to what has hitherto been considered a fair average result. The recurrence of a second year of light crops is a calamity that sorely tries the patience and endurance of our most sturdy and energetic yeomen. I am not however sure but that these present disasters will ultimately be the means of working out beneficial results to the agricultural interest generally. In the first place, that interest is, in consequence of these unlooked-for difficulties, being weeded of all those who, either through want of skill or want of capital, find themselves unequal to the task of contending with the difficulties inseparable from so precarious a calling. Then again, the failures of the past afford useful experience to guide the future. Our farmers are now becoming fully sensible of the fact that it will not do in a changeable climate like this to depend upon one kind of crop. They are beginning to see, too, that farming, in order to be successful, must be combined with grazing. In this respect I am glad to be able to report a marked change in more than one portion of the County of Grant. The far-famed Barrabool Hills afford a striking instance of this. It is there found that much of the land requires rest. Having now for the last seventeen or eighteen years produced year after year cereal crops, it is no wonder that the soil shows signs of being exhausted. The result is, that many of the farmers in that district are now beginning to graze sheep or cattle upon the greater portion of their land.

SMALL HOLDINGS.

It is very much to be regretted that in a country like this there should be so numerous a class settled upon holdings of so limited a size. In travelling over the County of Grant one is especially struck with this; a very considerable proportion of the holdings do not exceed 50 acres, while a majority of them are certainly not more than 100 acres each. While this is the case, it is impossible that grazing and agriculture can be effectively combined. I am glad to notice that in several instances that have come under my own knowledge, the working of the new Land Act is likely to a considerable extent to remedy this defect; many of the farmers in old settled districts having selected their 640 acres under that Act are now making arrangements to dispose of their old holdings to those of their neighbors who are either disinclined or unable to go in search of new country. This will unquestionably be productive of great good both to those who go in search of "pastures new" and to those who remain, content to make the most of what lies around them. The former will of course select as large holdings as they may feel themselves able to stock and cultivate, while the latter will be benefited by having the opportunity of combining in one holding that which previously sufficed for three or four.

COMMONS.

I am glad to be able to bear my testimony to the great value the commons have been during the past two years to those portions of the County of Grant that have been fortunate enough to possess them. Until two years ago the Bellarine and Barrabool Districts were looked upon as the most prosperous in this county; but in this respect their prestige has considerably gone, and now I am not sure but that the palm must be accorded to Murgheboluc, Inverleigh, and even to Little River. This fact is solely attributable to the beneficial working of the commonage system in those districts. The farmers of Bellarine and Barrabool having nothing but their crops to depend upon have found themselves at their very wits end, in a many instances, for the means of support; while the farmers in the other districts named, having large well-managed commons, have found these a grand sheet-anchor on which they might safely rely when all other means failed. The commons, being well managed, pay a handsome yearly rental to the local shire councils. Dairy produce is cheaper than it otherwise would be; the public generally are therefore benefited, while the agriculturist is likewise served.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

The area under vine culture has been rapidly increasing in this county during late years. I am inclined to believe, however, that a point has been reached beyond which it is unlikely that that interest will extend for some time to come. The local market does not seem to be sufficient to exhaust the wines that are now produced by our vignerons; the result is that an export trade will have to be opened up before we can expect the area under cultivation to increase much further. Unquestionably the great difficulty that now stares the vigneron in the face is the want of a sufficient market. To meet in some measure this difficulty, a company is about to be established in Geelong, for the purchase of wine direct from the grower, and then to properly mature it for consumption. The project has only just now taken a definite form, and has not yet proceeded sufficiently far to enable me to speak of its probable success.

THE GROWTH OF TOBACCO.

It is now established beyond all doubt that this climate is admirably adapted to the growth of tobacco. The only difficulty now has reference to its manufacture into the form in which it becomes a marketable commodity ; when this can be done efficiently and cheaply this country will speedily produce tobacco sufficient for its own requirements, and no doubt a considerable export trade would soon follow.

I cannot conclude this report without alluding to the increasing difficulty there is in getting correct information from many of the proprietors of holdings, who, believing that the collector of statistics is obtaining information to form the basis of the local taxation, do all in their power to depreciate the value of their crops. If the Press of the colony would take a little pains to explain the objects and advantages of these statistics being correctly compiled a great good would accrue.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

The Registrar-General.

WILLIAM ARCHER,
Collector of Statistics for the County of Grant.

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

SIR,

Geelong, April 12th, 1865.

In accordance with your letter of instructions of the 10th February, I have the honor to report that I have completed the collection of agricultural and other statistics of the County of Grenville for the year ending 31st March, 1865.

I find the greater portion of the county is occupied by large sheep farmers, diggers, and commonage ; agriculture is carried on on a very limited scale, in all parts of the county, with the exception of the parishes of Ballarat, Cardigan, Cundare, Doroc, and Windermere, which are chiefly occupied by agricultural farmers.

Wheat was sown in very small quantities by nearly all parties in consequence of the failure of last year's crop, but the yield this year has been generally good ; I heard of but few complaints of rust this year. The oat and hay crops I found, in most parts, of a fair description. The potato crop is generally very light, very few farms averaging over two tons per acre, and in some places so light as to be scarcely worth digging ; all other crops are grown in such small quantities that they are not worth mentioning. Very small attempts are made to grow the vine, and it does not seem to flourish well where it has been planted.

All parties who have taken up land under Mr. Brooke's occupation clause seem to be a very thriving class of men, and speak in very high terms of that gentleman for the boon he has granted them.

Thistles are very scarce things in most parts of the county, and especially on squatter's runs ; but I ascertained that it cost them large sums of money annually to keep the weed down. The stations are generally well fenced and subdivided into paddocks, as it has been proved that small paddocks will carry more sheep in proportion than large ones.

Pleuro-pneumonia is not so bad this year as last, the losses are chiefly amongst working bullocks and very poor dairy stock.

In conclusion, allow me to state that as an agent from your department I was treated with the greatest kindness and hospitality, and more particularly by the squatters, who have splendid establishments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

J. E. MATTHEWS,
Collector for Grenville.

COUNTY OF POLWARTH.

SIR,

April 28th, 1865.

In compliance with the instructions to collectors of agricultural statistics, I beg respectfully to lay before you a report of my visits to the farms and holdings of the County of Polwarth.

The past, like the former season, has been one of great depression to the farmers, and also of the trading interests of this district.

Rust in wheat has not been so destructive this season as the former one, but the caterpillar is still very destructive and continues to baffle all the attempts of farmers to raise oats successfully. The hopes of farmers were greatly raised by the very favorable appearance of the crops at the commencement of the season, soon again to be disappointed by failure attributable to the want of rain about the latter part of October and November months, followed by long continued drought.

So great was the failure in many cases that the farmers turned their cattle into their crops to feed them down, and in no instance has the yield been according to expectation. Blight, occasioned by drought, has been the great plague of the farmer this season, coupled with the usual ravages of the caterpillar. Most of the oat crops were cut green, which accounts for the leanness of the yields.

Although the new land shows the largest return, yet the farmers do not attribute their failure to the defect of the land from overworking, or from any lack of skill, there being in this district some first-class farmers and farm-laborers. Some farmers, for want of better grain, sowed rusty wheat, and they informed me that where rusty grain was sowed, the crops were good beyond their expectations ; also, those portions of their farms that in ordinary seasons and under ordinary circumstances yielded but light and indifferent crops, were the best this season ; while the high, dry, and better portions, suffered most from blight, and had the lightest crops, also that the grain where good is of a much finer quality than last season.

A few exceptional cases exist where the potato crop is good, but generally very indifferent, and in many instances, a total failure.

Mangel-wurzel is but little cultivated in this district, and only in small patches. Turnips seem to be altogether neglected, as also other similar root crops.

Artificial grasses are more cultivated, many farmers intending to sow down their paddocks with grass. Italian rye-grass with white clover, seems to be in favor. The vine.—This being a remarkably cold and unfavorable season, the produce of the vine will be but small. The returns made in form are for the past year, with the exception of the number of vines.

There are no novel industries worthy of any particular notice at present.

The employment of agricultural machinery has been but trifling this year, all the machines except the threshers are allowed to lie and rot. Several of the machines formerly employed here have been removed to other districts.

Pleuro-pneumonia is not so prevalent as formerly, and but for the long drought, cattle may be reported as generally healthy. Although the great want of water is being felt, the cattle commencing to lose flesh for want, and rendering fat cattle scarce. If we do not soon have a copious supply of rain, fat cattle must rise considerably in price.

Many farmers are giving their attention to dairy pursuits, the making of cheese especially, also the raising of pigs to manufacture into bacon, being found more profitable than growing cereals.

The losses of cattle among the farmers during previous years has been a great drawback to them, and although they received the right of commonage as a great boon, yet they feel that they cannot yet avail themselves of the full benefit of it. Although the farmers have had great losses to contend against, they seem to bear it with cheerfulness. The few showers that have fallen have set the farmers again to work preparing for another season.

Private schools are not so numerous as formerly, common schools being established wherever sufficient numbers of children can be collected together. This district may be considered as well supplied with schools and churches.

There are two tanneries in active working. The chief drawback to this enterprise is the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of hides, tanneries being established in other parts of the colony.

Two flourmills and one sawmill are in existence. Labor is plentiful and employment is readily obtained by resident laborers. Travellers are not generally employed by farmers; these obtain employment principally from the larger landed proprietors.

A strong desire exists among those who have made their homes in this district that an area of land for selection should be opened along borders of the forest land, preferring, they say, to remain in the locality that they have so long resided in, and in which their families are located—preferring an extension of their holding, even though somewhat inferior in quality, in a neighborhood in which their homes have been fixed, rather than seek new homes far away from other portions of their families.

For further particulars I beg respectfully to refer you to the summary of particulars, as forwarded with returns for the County of Polwarth.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN JOSEPH MILLER,

Collector of Agricultural and other Statistics.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

SIR,

Merri Creek, Brunswick, 29th April, 1865.

I have the honor to submit to you a report of the agricultural condition of the County of Hampden. The County of Hampden, consisting as it does principally of extensive open plains of indifferent soil, is but ill adapted for agricultural pursuits, and it is only in isolated and detached localities that the soil is suitable and that farming is carried on at all. I regret to have to report that generally throughout the county the crops have not yielded even an average return; only in occasional instances is a good return to be found, while in a great majority of cases the return cannot possibly remunerate the farmer for his toil and expense.

I found that the rust had attacked almost every crop of wheat (more or less) which accounts for the small return of that cereal.

At Mortlake, where the principal farming operations are conducted, and where the farms are clustered around the base and on the slopes of Mount Shadwell, the soil is of a rich chocolate color, and is admirably adapted for the growth of wheat; and in wet seasons, when the other parts of the county are swamped and the seed is rotting, the fortunate possessor of land in this parish, from the natural drainage, has the satisfaction of seeing a prospect of a rich harvest: but even in this favored locality, there was scarcely any exception to the generally poor crop of the district. At Camperdown, Terang, and the district lying between these places, the soil is good, in some places, rich and heavy, but farming is not carried on to any very great extent in consequence of clearing the timber from the land, and also from the fact that nearly the whole of the land, including the richest of the soil, is in the hands of the pastoral tenants of the Crown.

I found that pleuro-pneumonia had been particularly virulent in the neighborhood of Terang, nearly all the farmers having suffered by the loss of their cattle to a greater or lesser extent.

The extreme dryness of the season had affected the interests of the farmers, as their cattle were suffering from the scarcity of feed, and in many places also from want of water.

The country presented an arid and parched appearance, and over a great extent of the county, from the prevalence of bush fires, scarcely any grass was left.

I would also state that the system of farming generally adopted, viz., sowing successive crops of the same grain without refreshing the ground by strengthening manure, or allowing it to lie in fallow, must deteriorate the ground, and must in the end be of considerable loss to the farmer.

In conclusion I would desire to say, that in carrying out this "collection" I received every assistance from the residents in the county, who expressed in almost every instance their interest in the matter, and their desire to make the returns as perfect as practicable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

CHARLES ROSE.

COUNTY OF RIPON.

SIR,

Ballarat, 21st April, 1865.

I have the honor to present the following report on the agricultural and other statistics in the County Ripon for the year ending 31st March, 1865—

The long continuance of dry weather during the spring, although no doubt most injurious to all the crops, did not so much affect wheat and oats as I think might have been expected, as they have yielded respectively over $20\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, and nearly $24\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. Oats were more injured by the dry season than the wheat, and were also more attacked by the caterpillar or grub. Barley was greatly injured by the drought, as the yield of this grain was only $14\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, but the failure of this crop is of little consequence to the farmers as only 172 acres were cultivated. Green crops suffered more severely than the cereals: the potato crop was very bad; if a ton per acre were obtained this season, it was not considered a very bad return.

You will perceive that a larger breadth of land has been under each of the various crops this year (with the exception of barley and tobacco, of which last crop only six acres were grown) than in other years. I believe it was generally thought that wheat would not be so extensively cultivated on account of the loss sustained last year by the rust—this, however, has not been the case; and I would remark that I have heard only in two or three instances of any injury being caused by rust, which I think would satisfactorily prove that the disease will not be communicated by using infected seed, as much of it must have been sown last year.

The quantity of grapes gathered last year appears greatly disproportioned (as I have each year found) to the number of vines. The cause of these small yields is almost invariably ascribed to injury by frost; indeed, I am of opinion, that unless in particularly well chosen situations, the vine will not be got to flourish in this district. I am aware that some persons in the Parish of Burrumbeet have taken up their vines after relinquishing all hopes of making them succeed; but on the high lands about Beaufort and Ararat, I think there is a great probability that they will do well. Persons who have planted vineyards in those localities, speak hopefully about them. One person, near Beaufort, who has planted his vines in a very elevated and well chosen situation, assured me that he intended to plant more vines each year, and that he would risk all that he was worth in vine culture.

I think that a better system of farming is gradually coming into use in this county. Many persons now plough the land twice before putting in the seed; more of the land is fallowed, and more manure used than formerly. Some of the farmers think that the practice of burning the stubble is of very great service in cleansing the land of weeds. One farmer, in the parish of Ballarat, attributes the goodness of his crops (his wheat averaged thirty-seven bushels last year and thirty-three bushels this year) to the care with which he performs this operation. He leaves the stubble very long for the purpose of making the fire act with more effect. Almost all the large farmers are now provided with implements of agricultural machinery, and very little wheat or oats is now reaped by hand except by the smaller farmers, but hay has been almost invariably mowed with the scythe until this year, as farmers did not think the work could be as well done by machinery; however, I believe this was entirely owing to using a reaper instead of an implement constructed expressly for mowing. Some farmers who have used proper mowing-machines this season are extremely well satisfied with the manner in which the work has been performed. One farmer told me that he had effected a very great saving by using a mowing-machine; and he stated that he had his hay saved in a condition to be removed into the rick-yard at the trifling expense of one shilling and sixpence per acre.

The very considerable increase of ninety-five holders, being almost the one-fifth of the total number in the county has taken place since last year. Settlements have been made in the Parishes of Brewster and Parupa, which I think will make those places important as agricultural districts in a few years, as is the case now with the Stockyard Hill District in the Parishes of Yangerahwill and Mohkwallock, which was occupied only by a few persons in the year 1862, now there are upwards of fifty farmers, almost all of whom cultivate extensively. I found several new holders in the parishes of Ararat, Burrumbeet, and other places.

A disposition to settle on the lands is very apparent in all parts of the county. Very great interest was manifested about the passing of the Land Act, and persons have been away for weeks, to my own knowledge, looking for suitable places to settle on; on the whole, I feel convinced that all the available land fit for agricultural purposes in a brief period will be occupied.

This season, as might be expected from the extreme dryness, has been very unfavorable to the growth of grass; the county was in a very parched state, and the pasturage very bad. Owners of cattle have also sustained severe losses of cattle by pleuro-pneumonia, particularly in the neighborhood of Ararat.

I think it may be interesting to mention a novel industry which exists near Lake Boloke, seven miles from Wickliffe, and which, if properly developed, would save the colony from importing a very large quantity of an article indispensable in every house. I allude to the salt works which have been for some time in operation; the salt lake or pool (for it is scarcely a mile in circumference) from which the salt is procured is exceedingly interesting and remarkable; the water is of a very bright copper color, and round the shore up to the water mark in winter there is a thick coating of salt, perfectly white, several inches in depth, and a thicker deposit under the water. When I was there, some men, dressed in long boots, were wading in the water collecting salt, which they dragged in with scrapers. Around the lake, large heaps of the salt were collected, which at a little distance appeared like so many tents. I tasted the water and it seemed like melted salt. Although there are only three men now employed, the proprietor stated to me that work could be given at once to about thirty men, and to a much greater number if a little money were expended on the works, and that an almost unlimited quantity of salt could be supplied. It appears that at present there is not a demand for a large quantity; it was stated that the salt in a refined state was equal to the imported article, and that Dr. Macadam had made an analysis of it and pronounced to that effect. The refined salt can be procured at the works for £3 10s. per ton; the distance to Ballarat is about 60 miles. There are two other pools in the same locality which contain salt but not in such large quantities.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN BURKE,

Collector of Statistics for County of Ripon.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

COUNTY OF TALBOT.

Yandoit, April, 1865.

SIR,

Much can be said in regard to the agricultural pursuits in a county which, like the County of Talbot, has so many prominent natural advantages which rank it amongst the most fertile districts of this colony; but it will be of no avail for me to dwell upon subjects universally known, and which have become for years the main callings of this district. I allude to the qualities of the soil, its richness in one part, and its poverty in the other. These matters will explain themselves by looking over the summaries of my statistical collection. Whilst in one portion of the county almost every foot of available ground is taken up for farming purposes, in another the farmer is compelled to allow many an acre lie idle, not because his means will not permit him to cultivate more land, but for the simple reason that the land is not worth ploughing up.

If, therefore, the drought during the last summer has injured the crops in these districts, which are known as most productive, this atmospheric influence has ruined many hundreds of acres of grain and root produce in the light and sandy lands.

The potatoes sown, in a great many cases, did not even produce a plant.

The early grain crops had moisture and favorable influences enough to shoot up and produce an ear, but this ear never came to perfection; it filled half with a small and scanty grain, whilst the other half remained empty.

If I recollect right, I advocated in my last year's report the drainage of low-lying fields to prevent rust; this year, I must say, that if the light and sandy lands would have had an artificial irrigation we would have had very few complaints of the crop failures on account of the drought. As one instance, I may here mention, that in one parish the average yield of the wheat on all farms, except one, was not more than eighteen bushels to the acre; this farm had a return of forty bushels. The owner on being questioned by me as to the cause of this apparent phenomenon, made the short reply, "It is good farming, Sir;" and on closer examination, I found that he had water trenches cut all through his ground which were regularly fed by a dam. Thus with very little labor and expenditure he reaped almost threefold the quantity as compared with his neighbor, the soil of whose farm was almost baked together. I will not say that the irrigation of a farm is a cheap and easy matter in all cases, but I found that it can practically be called into existence in very many cases, and particularly there where it is mostly wanted, in rangy districts, these before all others having a shallow and sandy soil.

The scanty yields of the crops are thus easily to be accounted for. These improvements, which would have prevented the drought to do any serious injury, were not in existence, and the burning rays of the sun had to be suffered to play on the once promising cornfields with all its vigor for weeks and months without a drop of water to refresh the wasting plants, and rendering the soil a burning dry and hard mass of cement.

How could it be otherwise than that it not only prevented the crop of potatoes coming to any perfection, but that it even often destroyed the very seed. Good and middling crops certainly have been obtained in several parishes which have suffered most, but in these cases was along and almost on a level with a creek. As one instance of these exceptions, I mention a farm in Strangways, when forty-five tons of potatoes were obtained from ten acres, whilst on a neighboring farm the owner did not consider them worth digging up, and ploughed the ground anew for another seed.

No class of crop has escaped, grain and root-crop suffered alike, and not less have the rarer cultivations as vines, tobacco, &c., blighted the hopes of the grower.

The older vine plants have certainly given handsome returns, and the fruit, which is of a superior quality this season, promises to make the best wine ever produced in this colony; but many thousands of cuttings have left nothing on the surface but the dry sticks. I may here mention, that on the two farms in Bullarook, I have noticed a more summary mode of planting vines than hitherto practised. Instead of trenching the ground by hand labor, the vine-grower has ploughed his ground eighteen inches deep (sub-soiling it) thus saving time and labor to a great extent.

The vine culture will take ere long in this country a very prominent place, and it is pleasing to see that by degrees the British farmer adopts cultivating that sort of produce for which our climate is so admirably adapted.

The tobacco crop has been in many cases an entire failure. What the frost did not destroy of young plants, the drought has prevented coming to maturity, and thus rendering the labor of the industrious planter in vain.

I am, however, happy to state that neither blight, nor rust, nor caterpillars have made their appearance this season worth mentioning.

As usual, the best and heaviest crops were obtained in the southern and south-eastern portions of the county; the Parishes of Bullarook, Spring Hill, Smeaton, Glendaruel, Ascot, &c., although their yields vary very much; that irregularity may, however, be more attributed to the different style of farming than to natural causes.

The cattle disease (pleuro-pneumonia) which has made such havoc during the season preceding the last, has left traces of its destructive character only in a few instances, which would lead to surmise that this ravage was on the decline.

The complaints have not been numerous. It is my belief, that the cattle having so much decreased already, a limited number only are left to be infected, and therefore the complaints so few. The pigs have very much increased in number; the Parish of Glenlyon in particular shows a large excess, where they are kept in many cases expressly for their manure, the supply of which from the horned cattle having diminished so much by the falling off of the stock that a substitute was indispensable.

The dairy produce has given but a moderate supply throughout the season, which has caused butter to be high in price and scarce. Some farmers have given their attention more to cheesemaking, which I have no doubt will, in a few years, be a very remunerative branch, and another step towards making us independent of the supplies from other countries.

The increase of agricultural machines is enormous; almost every farmer whose holding extends over forty acres has a reaping machine, irrespective of numerous chaffcutters which are found nearly on every farm. This increase of machinery has reduced the wages for manual labor during the last harvest to half the amount it has been in the preceding year. I have, however, heard of two instances where the farmers have done away again with their machines and preferred hand-labor for cutting the corn. The reason assigned for this was, that they proved to increase the "drake" in their grain. A rather ingenious mode of sowing has been adopted by a farmer in Spring Hill; he had a simple seed-box fixed to his plough which served the same purpose as a more expensive drill.

Immense destruction has been caused in the north-east corner of the county, and in the Parish of Faraday in particular, through the fires which raged, during the months of January and February last, almost in every part of the colony. Holdings have been totally destroyed, and in many instances the farmers barely escaped with their lives. Fences, crops, and homesteads alike have disappeared, and nothing is left of the once flourishing farm but a black patch of ground.

It is, however, satisfactory to find that the holdings have very much increased in number, and will, no doubt, have still larger augmentation for the future by the working of the new Land Act.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

G. C. HEYNEMAN.

COUNTIES OF ANGLESEY AND DALHOUSIE.

SIR,

Bylands, Kilmore, 26th April, 1865.

In obedience to clause 11 of your letter of instructions to collectors of agricultural statistics, I have the honor to submit the following remarks on the district in which I have made the collection:—

In the County of Anglesey the only farming parishes are Avenel, Mangalore, Tallarook and Yea, of which I have nothing new to remark, there being a fair average produce according to the acreage under crop. The soil being flat, sandy and warm, escaped the blight and frost which assailed other places. The potato and green crops being the failures here as in Dalhousie, such failure being caused by the continued dry season.

In the County of Dalhousie, I find a decrease in the number of holdings, especially the smaller ones, on the long-established parishes,—such as Lauriston at Kyneton, Willomavin at Kilmore—the tendency being to amalgamate and increase the size of the farms.

The oat crop has not produced so well as the farmer expected from it when growing. I have made particular enquiries as to the cause of this partial failure, and can only say that the old complaints of blight, frost, and in some few cases caterpillar are the causes assigned. The early sown oats, that is, those sown in March and April being the most subject to blight. But these early-sown crops are chiefly in badly drained lands—lands which if not sown early cannot be sown until too late, if at all. In these cases of blight as usual the crops flourish until spring, when the usual symptom of decay appears in the stem, getting yellow at the bottom and up to the top until all is nearly perished. The lands on which the oat crop has suffered through blight this year, as in former years, are the high, moist, black soils, long under cultivation about Kilmore and Kyneton; whereas the flat, sandy, warm soils of Heathcote, Seymour, Mangalore, &c., were in no way affected by blight. I have been shown at Carlsruhe and other places lands that have given successively five crops of oats, and in the centre of the oat crop of this season, was sown some wheat—the land under both crops being of equal quality—the oats yielded from eight to ten bushels per acre, of inferior quality, while the wheat produced from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre of first-class quality. This confirms me in the opinion I have often expressed that a rotation, or at least an alternate crop, would be highly beneficial to the farmer. The quality of the wheat all through this district is first-class, neither smut nor rust having done any injury, although the rust appeared in many crops, in November, on the stem of the corn, but owing to the continued dry season it did not get near the grain.

The potato crop is nearly a failure in consequence of the extreme drought, farmers could only give a nominal return. It is my own opinion that the average will not amount to one ton per acre of marketable potatoes. The frost did serious injury, in the month of February, to this crop in the Parishes of Carlsruhe and Newham, being high moist land on which the sun does not shew until far advanced in the day—Mount Macedon intervening. This has been, on the whole, a very bad season for green crops. Many farmers having sown some maize, mangel-wurzel, carrots, &c., which have totally failed, the lands being returned as fallow.

The farmers about Kyneton loudly lament the destruction of their herds by pleuro-pneumonia. And from the enquiries that I have made I have reason to believe that between the stock returned as belonging to the farmers, those on town commons and in grazing and accommodation paddocks, my return will be an approximate one.

Since the Local Government Act came into working, there are several farmers who will not be convinced that the statistical returns have nothing to do with taxation. They say (with some reason) that it is their industry that is taxed and not property. And from my experience as a collector, I would say that any attempt made by local bodies to collect the statistics of the colony must be a failure.

I am sorry to say I have no new industry to report of.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

M. FITZPATRICK.

UNPROCLAIMED COUNTY OF RODNEY.

SIR,

Broadford, 28th April, 1865.

The remarkably large yields of wheat reported by me were owing to the fine description of new soil on which the crops were grown. This was especially noticeable in the Parish of Colbinabbin.

The cause of the extremely small yield in some parishes, and the almost entire failure in others, has been owing to the continued drought, accompanied by hot winds. The drought having been continuous during the whole period that many of the crops were in the ground, stunted their growth.

The county throughout is unsuited as to soil for the growth of potatoes and other roots, and in only one or two instances have there been any yields worthy of notice. The yield of six tons to the acre in the Parish of Noorillim was owing to irrigation, the water being supplied from the Goulburn by a race, the race being filled by hand labor when required.

I also have to report serious losses occasioned by bush fires. A return from the Parish of Runnymede shows a yield of oaten hay of six tons to the acre, from well manured land on a bend of the Campaspe River; the whole, however, was destroyed in the stack. There has been an almost total failure in the vines on account of the drought.

JNO. AITKEN,

Collector.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

STAT.—n.

UNSETTLED DISTRICT OF THE MURRAY.

SIR,

216, King street, Melbourne, 13th April, 1865.

In accordance with your letter of instructions, I have the honor to furnish you with the following report upon the Murray District, in connection with the collection of the agricultural statistics:—

I experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining the requisite information in a few parishes in the northern portion of my district, in consequence of the recent establishment of road boards under the Local Government Act. These boards endeavor as much as possible to include in their district the portions from which the greatest revenue is derived, and exclude those which are likely to be burdensome and unremunerative, and it frequently happens that a dispute takes place between two boards as to the possession of a portion of the district, in which a large amount of rateable property exists; in such case, the valuator of each board visits the holdings, and the occupiers are served with rate notices from each. One case of this occurred between the Indigo Road Board and the Yackandandah Shire Council, the portion in dispute being part of the Parish of Barnawartha. One valuator (for which party I could not ascertain) obtained his information by stating that it was required for the agricultural statistics, and when I called upon the occupiers, I found them very dubious, and requiring very great assurance to induce them to furnish me with the required information. In parishes which are not already subject to road boards, persons are exceedingly backward in giving information, fearing that it may be required for the establishment of such. In all such cases, a perusal of the memorandum at the head of the occupier's schedule appeared to have the effect of dispelling any doubt, and assuring them that the information is not used in any way for the purpose of taxation.

The wheat crop this year is very limited in extent, owing to the failure of the previous harvest from rust, farmers generally (anticipating a recurrence of that calamity) did not sow so much as their usual custom is. The yield, although not heavy, is very good in quality; I found no appearance whatever of rust in this crop throughout the district. The cause of the yield being small was the early part of spring being exceedingly wet, retarding the growth of the crop, and the almost entire absence of moisture afterwards to cause the heads to fill properly.

OATS.—Although a much greater extent of land was under this crop than in previous years, yet the returns are not any greater, the yield being exceedingly light, owing to the prevalence of a blight or rust which appeared more or less throughout the entire district, and caused by the excessive cold and wetness of the early part of spring; the summer setting in immediately on the cessation of the rain caused the crop to become parched and dry, and the straw presented a withered appearance, from which the head when filling received no nourishment, no rain falling to assist it, the grain consequently contained very little substance. This has also caused the crop to be very short and thin, therefore the returns of hay are very deficient this year.

Maize, which is grown extensively in the northern portions, has been almost a complete failure, and many persons cut it as green forage for their cattle, in the absence of grass; this is also in consequence of the continued drought. To the same cause may be attributed the failure of the tobacco and potato crops. An instance of the benefit to be derived from irrigation in such a season as the past is the crop of potatoes one person in the Parish of Wooragee has, he having applied to artificial means of supplying the natural deficiency, and the result is that he has a crop of six tons to the acre.

Artificial grass is cultivated to but to a very limited extent in this district, almost all the returns being from stations. The vines have suffered very much from the continued drought, and the grape crop will in consequence be very light, although vignerons affirm that the wine produced will not be very great in quantity, but in quality will excel that of any previous year.

I have no returns of land ploughed by steam, the only plough of this description in the district being the property of Mr. Graham, of the Parish of Carlyle, one of the most enterprising farmers of the Murray District, and in fact in the colony. Portion of the engine attached to the plough having been broken, it is rendered unserviceable until another portion can be obtained from Britain, as it cannot be replaced in the colony.

Bush fires, which have been very prevalent in the district, have caused an immense amount of destruction, and having consumed a large quantity of grass, the cattle and stock are suffering very much, numbers perishing from sheer starvation. In those portions which have not been visited by fire, the grass is so dried up by the heat of the sun that there is no nourishment in it, and stock receive no benefit from eating it. In the Parishes of Dookie, Carlyle, and Gooramadda, the farmers have suffered considerably from want of water, they having to carry all they require from distances varying from three to six miles, and are compelled to drive their cattle and horses as great distances to give them water.

From the numerous enquiries made of me respecting the Land Bill just come into operation, I am led to believe that a large addition will be made to the area of land under agriculture in this district, many persons expressing their intention to avail themselves of its provisions to procure farms, there being large tracts of land suitable for this purpose, and only requiring the services of the surveyor to enable those persons to carry out their intentions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. W. MATHEWSON,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

Collector of Agricultural Statistics, Murray District.

UNSETTLED DISTRICT OF THE LODDON.

SIR,

Yandoit, April, 1865,

Although the Loddon District, in which I have had the honor to collect the agricultural statistics for the last season, spreads over a four times larger area of country as compared with the County of Talbot, the agriculture is not so vigorously followed. Search is in vain for the rich and deep chocolate soil, which is so productive in other parts of this colony. The soil in this district almost everywhere, except in some instances on the borders of the rivers and the creeks, is light and sandy, productive enough certainly for wheat, oats and potatoes in cooler climates, but of a moderate value only in districts under a latitude of 36 degrees.

The preceding season has been very distressing for the farmers in that district in particular. Not a holding is exempt on which wheat, oats or potatoes—the staple of farming in this colony—were grown,

where the owner could look with satisfaction over his fields. The drought was most injurious to all. Had it not been for this atmospheric influence, the yield of the grain and root produce would have given a fair average.

In this district also I must say that scarcely anything has been done in the way of irrigation, an improvement which no part of country stands more in need of than the Loddon District. It has all the natural advantages for the formation of dams near the cultivations—as the majority of farms lie between ranges, when the water collected during the winter would give an abundant supply to work wonders in a season like the preceding one.

The grain crops yielded but half the quantity of their general average in good years; the early sown crops gave only a moderate return, but where sown late and left entirely to the scorching sun to grow and ripen, the yield fell far short of a middling good harvest.

The root-crops—potatoes in particular—resulted in an almost complete failure. Hundreds of acres sown with that seed did often not return a plant, much less a crop, and were allowed to lie undisturbed, to be ploughed up anew for another seed.

The vines have given a very good return in regard to the quality of the fruit, which however was less plentiful than it could have been expected to be, on account of the ages of the trees. The wine therefrom is anticipated to be of an excellent quality, far superior to any hitherto produced in this colony. The young plants and cuttings, however, have suffered seriously, and many thousands have been destroyed by the long-continued heat and drought. It is pleasing to observe, that in the Bendigo District and along the banks of the Loddon, and the minor creeks in particular, preparations are being made for new vineyards, which, in the course of a few years, will place that district in one rank with the older vine-growing country on the Barwon, the soil of that portion being so admirably adapted for that purpose. Scarcely a private garden is to be met with which, ever so small in size, has not a proportionate area laid out with vines.

The yield of the tobacco was in many instances moderate, and in others proved an entire failure. The frost in the spring has destroyed many young plants, and those which escaped the severity of the cold nights had to contend with the continued dry heat, which prevented them from coming to maturity.

In regard to the cattle disease (pleuro-pneumonia) complaints have not been numerous, which may be accounted for by the limited number left to be infected; I did not hear of any reliable check against this ravage, many experiments have been tried without the desired effect.

The state of the Lower Loddon District during the last and the present month was and is deplorable. The pastoral runs of the squatters have no feed left to support their stock, the bush-fires which continue to rage there assisted in destroying it. Sheep and other cattle are literally starving and die in great numbers. Those left are much reduced in condition, and live stock is in consequence of that to be bought there at present at a very nominal price, and moreover it is feared that the young grass, after rain has set in, will be very injurious to those remaining. Some of the settlers have been compelled to leave their homesteads for the want of water, and have taken refuge to places near the rivers and remaining waterholes.

The Parishes of Sedgwick, Lyell, and Eppalock have suffered severely from the fires, which in the months of January and February spread over many parts of the colony, and have destroyed in these parishes more especially many an holding. Not alone the crops were consumed, but houses, fences alike have disappeared, leaving their occupiers homeless.

Although now and then places are to be met with in the agricultural portions of the district where holdings are left uncultivated, and the owners have taken to other avocations because the land was too poor to remunerate them for their labor. The general condition of the farming community is satisfactory, and if artificial aid were secured to act upon the fertility of the soil, and the farmer were to direct his attention to the cultivation of the produce of South Europe, as much as he does to growing wheat, oats, and potatoes, the districts would not lack of wealth, and soon assume a flourishing aspect.

I will not omit to mention a new branch of industry. A gentleman in the Parish of Tarnagulla has for a considerable distance planted the bank of the Loddon with willows, for the purpose of basket-manufacturing.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

G. C. HEYNEMAN.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

DISTRICT OF VILLIERS WEST.

SIR,

Tower Hill, 25th April, 1865.

In concluding my labours as collector of statistics in Villiers West for the year ending 31st of March, 1865, I have the honor to submit to you the following report:—

Taking the above district as a whole, the area in occupation has considerably increased, while the extent of land under tillage has diminished by more than two thousand acres.

The land under wheat is 3,300 acres less than last year, while it is very little more than one-half the area sown for the year ending 31st March, 1863.

The breadth of land under oats has been steadily increasing for some years past, yet notwithstanding an increase this season, of seven hundred acres in the breadth sown, we have a decrease of six thousand bushels in the grain produced. This most unsatisfactory result has been principally caused by the ravages of the caterpillar, which in some instances left the produce absolutely nil, where but for the destructive influences of this pest, a heavy crop would have been gathered.

Barley of which there was a great increase in the breadth sown in 1863-4 has again fallen off in 1864-5.

The average yield per acre of this crop for the last three years has been—25 bushels per acre in 1862-3; 20 bushels in 1863-4; and 16 bushels per acre for the year ending 31st March, 1865.

The breadth of land under hay seems to be steadily diminishing, while the area laid down in artificial grasses is annually increasing. There is also a steady increase in the breadth of land devoted to the growth of the potato crop, for which the volcanic soils around Tower Hill are peculiarly adapted.

BELFAST.

The growth of cereals is rapidly receding in this part of Villiers West, the aggregate produce of the whole parish being 1,589 bushels this season, against 6,023 bushels in the year ending 31st March, 1864. There is a corresponding increase in the number of live stock.

BOOTAHPOOL

Has no land fit for cultivation ; the parish comprises some good grass land, and is chiefly occupied by dairy farms. An increase will be observed in the number of holdings which has occurred through those returned in Orford last year being now placed in Bootahpool. On reference to the plans in the Survey Office, I found Bootahpool was the proper parish to place those holdings in, although one of the parties still persisted that it should be Orford. There are also some new holdings.

BORAM-BORAM

Lying to the north-west of Mount Rouse includes some of the finest grass land in that district, but has very little that is fit for the plough. Farming operations are not prosecuted here to any extent, save a little that is rudely performed by a few Germans.

CODRINGTON

Is not advancing in the growth of wheat, nor is it likely to do so, as the great majority of the land that is not already under the plough is of the poorest quality, and too wet in winter to admit of a crop being put in it.

CROXTON EAST

Is occupied by German farmers with one or two exceptions, they seem to be much less slovenly in their habits and the arrangements of their homesteads, than their fellow countrymen in the adjoining Parish of Boram-boram.

The land is of medium quality and affords magnificent pasture in its natural state. The returns show an increase of 1,000 bushels of wheat, and a corresponding decrease of other cereals.

CARAMUT SOUTH.

The few holdings in this parish were originally taken up under the occupation license, very little improvements have been made, the most part of their time is employed in dairying and rearing a few cattle

CLONLEIGH.

There is only a portion of one holding in this parish, viz., Mr. Bayles's property, leased to Mr. Campbell.

KOROIT.

At one time this parish alone raised double the quantity of wheat that is now grown in the whole of Villiers West. The area sown with wheat in the year 1863-4 was 2998 acres, while in the year just concluded we have only 1,449 acres without any corresponding increase in oats and barley. There is an increase in root-crops and land laid down with artificial grasses, for which the whole of the Tower Hill District is pre-eminently adapted. In the summer season, it will fatten 10 to 12 sheep per acre; and sheep taken from a farm a short time since that had been stocked at the former rate, topped the Melbourne market, realising the handsome price of 17s. per head.

KANGATONG, LANGULAC, AND MINHAMITE.

The holdings in those parishes were all taken up under the Land Act of 1862—some by speculators, and some by Germans and others, who had been keeping a few dairy cows in the vicinity of reserves, such as Mount Rouse, &c., till the increase of their stock obliged them to look elsewhere for pasture.

POM-POM AND PURDEET EAST.

The few farms in those two parishes were acquired under the occupation license of Mr. Brooke. The soil is the choicest of the whole district, yet there has been very little progress made in cultivating or otherwise improving their holdings.

WARRONG

Is situate immediately north of Koroit. It comprises but a small portion of really good agricultural land, and, like most other places, has experienced a considerable falling off in the area sown with wheat; and equally great is the falling off in the grain produced. The average yield per acre for the year ending 31st March, 1863, was twenty bushels per acre; while it is only ten bushels per acre for the year ending March, 1865. The principal cause of this is the presence of wireworm, or what is locally termed blight. There is a considerable increase in oats, barley, and potatoes. A block of land (Stephens's), situate at the south-east corner of this parish, was subdivided in small allotments, and submitted to sale a few days ago, when it realised from £35 to £88 per acre. There is no more land in Warrong of equal quality; but Koroit, Yangery, and Yarpurk—especially the two former—comprise large quantities equally as good or better.

YALIMBA, YATMERONE, AND YALIMBA EAST.

There is very little land in those parishes that could be brought under the plough with any reasonable prospect of success. The holdings are chiefly those of a few residents on the town allotments at Penshurst, who graze a few cattle on the Mount Rouse Reserve, with some good sized dairy farms, and a few of smaller extent in Yalimba East that were taken up under Mr. Brooke's dynasty.

YANGERY

Has slightly increased the extent of land under tillage, while there has been a great falling off in the breadth of land under wheat. Oats have slightly increased, but the principal increase is in the breadth of land under potatoes and permanent artificial grasses. This parish comprises the eastern bank of Tower Hill Lake. The soil is uniformly good throughout—a rich chocolate of volcanic formation.

YARPURK,

Situate immediately north of Yangery, comprises the richest soil in the Western District, but not to a great extent. It is limited to a belt of one mile in width, which runs from east to west along the southern boundary of the parish. The heaviest crops, and the finest samples produced in the Western District, have been grown here.

YAMBUK.

Some very poor crops have been reaped in this parish during the past season, caused by attacks of blight, and the combined influence of a wet spring, succeeded by an unusually dry summer.

STATIONS.

There is nothing in connection with those holdings requiring special notice, unless it be the magnificent estates which the pastoral tenants have acquired under the Land Act of 1862. It is not my business in this report to enter upon a political discussion; but I may say the feeling seems to be

rapidly gaining on men's minds in general that a great mistake was committed when the State was allowed to break adrift from the healthy operation of the auction system. The best lands in the various districts where it was opened for selection have passed from the Crown for a mere nominal value, not for the settlement of an industrious rural population, but to graze sheep and cattle the same as before. Even greedy capitalists beyond the seas have sent their agents among us to secure as much as possible of the public estate. And again, I have it on the most undeniable authority that land taken up in this way has cost from 6s. to 10s. per acre for conveyancing and legal expenses. Thus lawyers have pocketed one-third, and in some cases, more than one-half as much as has been paid to the Crown for the fee-simple of the land.

In conclusion, I may state that wherever I found the yield very small, or *nil*, I think the cause will be found in the marginal notes on the occupier's schedules.

There is very little room to expect any great increase in the breadth of land under wheat for some years at least, as it has become an ascertained fact that it is almost useless to attempt two successive crops of wheat on the same land, on account of what is locally termed blight, for which a change of cropping or laying down the land seems to be the only ascertained remedy. Even on virgin soils the second crop of wheat in succession does not succeed.

In closing this rather tedious report, permit me to state, if there is any further information you require, I shall be most happy to furnish it at any time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN OFFICER.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

DISTRICT OF VILLIERS EAST AND HEYTESBURY.

SIR,

Mortlake, 23rd May, 1865.

I have the honor to hand you the following report upon the present condition of the Districts of Villiers East, and Heytesbury, the agricultural returns for which I have already forwarded to you:—

Holdings.—There is not much increase in the number of holdings, the total for 1865 being 724, while for 1864 they amounted to 721. Several small holdings in the Parishes of Yangery and Wangoon have, however, since the last returns been merged into one, so that the actual increase is not apparent. You will perceive a very material difference in the total number of acres under the head of "Freehold" now in occupation, an increase having taken place during the past year of 35,703 acres.

There have been three new parishes created, viz., Ballangeich, Buckram-Yarrook, and Jennawarra, while one parish, that of Yeth Youang which used formerly to be included in the returns, will be found absent, that parish having become entirely absorbed into stations.

In the total of acres under tillage there will be found a falling off of 1,167 acres; this is to be attributed principally to the fact of a large number of farmers in this district having, in consequence of the failure of the wheat crop last year, placed sheep on their land in preference to running the risk of experiencing another bad season, and I believe they find the sheep more profitable than even an average crop of cereals would be. This feature you will more particularly notice in two parishes where the population is most numerous, in both Yangery and Wangoon; the average under cultivation is much less this year than in the preceding, and I entirely attribute this to the very general prevalence of sheep-farming in preference to cropping the land.

Wheat.—The crop of wheat this season, though somewhat an improvement on that of last year, is still very far from being a fair average yield. The early growth was much checked by the very heavy rains that prevailed during last winter, and far on into the spring, and at the time when warm, genial weather was needed to ripen the grain, we had a steady continuance for weeks of a dry, cold, easterly wind, which exercised a most baneful influence on the standing crop.

At the latter end of October, and commencement of November, a sort of blight made its appearance, which was thought to be an insect of the wireworm species. In patches, here and there, rust prevailed, but in a very diminished degree to last year, when it was almost universal; the grub also made considerable havoc at a time when the grain was nearly ripe for cutting, and these causes combined have resulted in rendering the total yield a very poor one. Where the crop escaped from the ravages of these pests, the quality of the grain was remarkably good and finer than we have had for some years; as an instance, the sample grown by Mr. Orlebar, of Mepunga, took the first prize at the agricultural show at Geelong.

Oats.—Though the number of acres under crop this year exceeded that of last season by 919, the yield has fallen short 6,680 bushels. The long winter and late spring had something to do with this, but the principal cause of the short return has been the frightful prevalence of the grub. Hundreds of acres were left uncut, as the probable yield would not have paid for the cost of reaping; and as will be seen, the average yield amounts to something under thirteen bushels to the acre. The roads in some parts were noticed to be black with myriads of caterpillars, going from one field to another.

Potatoes.—In the Parishes of Yangery, Meerai, and a portion of Wangoon, the return has been on the whole a fair one. In some instances a splendid crop has been obtained, ten tons of a marketable sample to the acre not being unusual. In Purnim, Talangatta, and other portions, the return is much below the average. The early crop has turned out a fair yield, but the long-continued drought which set in and prevailed for some months has seriously affected the late crop. Altogether the yield of potatoes this season must be considered good, and in fact, for the last two years, this crop has been by far the principal means of support the agricultural community has had to depend on.

Artificial Grasses.—In most of the parishes there will be found a steady and considerable increase in the number of acres laid down in permanent artificial grasses.

Onions, tobacco and other crops do not seem to find much favor in this district.

Dairies are on the increase; and I would draw particular attention to that belonging to Mr. Orlebar, of Mepunga, who carried away the first prize and challenge cup at Geelong, for the best cheese. The cheese manufactured by him is declared to be equal, if not superior, to any yet produced in the colony; and the scientific manner in which everything connected with his farm is conducted is deserving of special mention.

Stations.—The improvements going on in all parts of this district, comprising dwelling-houses, wool-sheds, yards, &c., are both permanent and substantial, while fencing is traversing the country in every direction.

Stock.—The horse stock generally is of a very superior description, particularly the heavy draught breed. There are numerous imported horses of this class, both Colonial and English, whose stock would compare favorably with that of any part of the world. In cattle, the most noticeable feature is the rapidly increasing number of Shorthorns, several fine herds of which are to be found in the district. A similar improvement, but perhaps on a more comprehensive scale, has taken place in the various breeds of sheep, many owners having imported new and valuable species, whose stock is becoming disseminated through the farms and stations.

Commons.—The commonages, with the exception of those of Warrnambool and Purnim, do not seem to work well. There appears to be a reluctance to pay the necessary fees; and it is only where the cattle belonging to the population is sufficiently numerous to keep one or more men constantly at work in looking after them, and seeing that the fees are paid, that they become self-supporting. This is the case with the Warrnambool Common, where, after paying all expenses, there remains a very tolerable surplus to the credit of the managers.

Schools.—There are no private schools of any moment in this district, with the exception of Warrnambool, and those are confined exclusively to the education of very young children.

Mills, Factories, &c.—Have not made much progress since last return. The Messrs. Bell, of the Jetty Mills, Warrnambool, are now gristing on oatmeal the quality of which is said to be very superior.

In conclusion, I would beg to assure you that I have taken every care in obtaining the information rendered, and in compiling the statistics; and believe I can with confidence guarantee them to be faithfully correct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN HYLAND,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

Statistical Collector.

COUNTIES OF NORMANBY, DUNDAS AND FOLLETT.

SIR,

Carrapook, Casterton, 5th May, 1865.

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of my observations, made during the collection of the agricultural statistics of the Counties of Normanby, Dundas and Follett, for the year ending 31st March, 1865.

Taking a retrospective view of the temperature of the past period, this last year has been most remarkable for the long continuance of the winter rains and the constant moisture of the atmosphere, during more than four months, and the following dry, cold, uncongenial summer.

From the middle of June to the middle of October, there was hardly one dry, sunny day; even the high winds prevailing here were loaded with moisture. Thus the surface of the earth, never dried nor warmed by the rays of a friendly sunshine for an unusual time, was loaded with a redundancy of water, rendered more pernicious by the insufficiency of artificial drainage of the cultivated land, and the result was that late-sown crops perished, while the earlier sown, which seemed to brave the winter storms and rains, died away as soon as the surface was dried by the cold, piercing winds of the early summer.

The wet and cold temperature, destructive to the life of the cereals and other plants, seems to have had a different effect on the smaller animal world. From all parts of these counties the complaints are that enormous masses of insects, in the shape of aphids, caterpillars, grubs, and others less numerous or less destructive, like crickets, &c., have overrun the lands, and done incalculable damage to the crops. While the aphids and grubs worked to destroy the wheat and oat crops in the spring, the caterpillars made their appearance, as usual, shortly before the harvest, and destroyed the oat and barley crops almost entirely wherever they appeared. It is even a mooted question in this district whether the great destruction on the wheat and oat crops in the beginning of the dry season is due to the wet winter, or to an aphid which was found gorging on the roots of the perishing plants. While the particularity of the temperature seems sufficient to explain the destruction, it is nevertheless remarkable that this destruction invariably began in small, irregular, round-shaped patches, spreading with great celerity, somewhat regularly on all sides from the centres, till it overran in a short time the whole or a great part of the field thus affected. The aphid (similar to the cabbage aphid, but larger, and living underground) was found on nearly all the perishing plants, but hardly numerous enough to answer for the rapid and extensive destruction of the crops, unless we presume that the greatest part of them evaded observation within their underground habitations, or assume them enormously destructive. Moreover, the sidelings of hills, which seemed to have sufficient natural drainage and a loose alluvial surface, suffered first and most severely, while stiff clay surfaces were mostly exempt of this destruction. Still I remarked that the few real good returns of the harvest of this season come from lands with a sandy sub-soil, while the heavy clay sub-soils give partial failures or small returns. The calcareous sub-soils near Portland, in Tarragal, Trewalla and Narrawong, are not exempt from the general barrenness. The named parishes are long settled and cultivated, and comparatively exhausted, but Brit-brit, a new settlement, where only two crops are taken, with a similar sub-soil, does not show any more favorable returns.

The natural grasses in these counties are not affected by this peculiar season; there seems to have been a very good supply for horses, cattle and sheep, and I saw in my peregrinations nowhere want of food, although the long drought began to tell in some localities on the supply of water; but, generally, these counties are well watered, and the complaint of want of water is only local. Generally speaking, the stock has been thriving and fattening well, and the wool returns are satisfactory.

Bush fires, so destructive in other parts of this province, have been happily few, and of no large extent.

But another scourge has made its appearance in these counties. Pleuro-pneumonia has made terrible havoc amongst the cattle some several months. The first symptoms were observed in the neighborhood of Coleraine and the Portland and Hamilton road. Near Coleraine and Casterton, and several other places, a general inoculation of the cattle was resorted to, but without effect. The disease is raging among the inoculated as much, and with the same deadly effect, as the not-inoculated; and many a farmer or carter has lost his team, or part of it, and is unable to perform the work so necessary at this season to the cultivation of the land. Working bullocks are most liable to be affected; next, young fat cattle and milch cows. It is impossible for me to give even an approximate estimation of the loss sustained, but the disease has now spread all over both counties, and the number of dead and decaying cattle

lying about is appalling. In Dundas a disease, called locally also pleuro-pneumonia, made its appearance in horses. It is a lung complaint, and very dangerous. Muntham, Wando Vale, Swan's, Gringegalonga, and several other stations and farms, lost considerably. Early copious bleeding, and other remedies applied in the first stage of the disease, seem beneficial; but still it is very dangerous, and a great many valuable horses died of this disease.

I am very sorry to say that the eradication of the scab disease among sheep seems as far off as ever. In spite of the unceasing endeavors of the sheepholders to clean their flocks, and the great costs expended to gain this object, the scab is breaking out again in many places, as the number of notices of infected runs evidently shows. Be it that the Amended Scab Act, and the greater vigilance of the scab inspectors, have something to do with it, still it proves that these counties are far from being free of the scab disease.

Fencing of the runs has made great progress. Most of the runs are now enclosed, many with substantial post-and-rail fences or iron-wire, others simply with brush.

Agriculture has not made any marked progress. Although in the newly settled districts an average quantity of new lands are broken up and brought under the plough, in a great many of the longer-cultivated localities, the scanty returns of the last two years have induced a number of people to abandon cultivation altogether, or to restrict it to the narrowest limits. In many cases, the exhaustion of the soil may render such a step necessary; but it is to be deplored that no means are tried to restore the land to productiveness. No fallow, no manure, no artificial grasses or clover are used to restore the land and make it useful; it lies simply idle, leaving to time and atmosphere to fructify it again. Kitchen gardens and small orchards are also sadly neglected. Recent continuous failures disheartened and prejudiced people against this useful branch of husbandry, and the small garden plots, so promising a few years ago, present a lamentable aspect of neglect and wilderness. This state of things is to a great degree attributable to the fact, that the cottagers, not being able to find work in the vicinity, are away from home the greater part of the year, working as laborers in any part of the colony, some hundred miles away, leaving their houses in charge of their wives and young families, who do seldom anything in garden culture. With the farmer it is hardly any better. As soon as the seeds are sown, or the crops harvested, the insufficiency of his harvest compels him to seek some increase of his income by carting on the road—carting fencing stuff for the settlers, road-making, and other work that comes to hand, and the time that he should necessarily spend in grubbing, digging trenches, dung-carting, and other work to improve the land, garden, vineyard, &c., to future advantage is lost to meet the exigencies of the present time. The present returns will show that the vineyards in the vicinity of Hamilton, begun with something like enthusiasm and spirit a few years ago, are languishing and neglected now, and hardly any information about them is obtainable, because there is no interest taken in it, and quantities of grapes gathered are mostly given by mere guess, no record being kept. The culture of tobacco for manufacture has nearly died out altogether for want of a market. The difficulty to find purchasers here, and the expenses of sending the leaves to Melbourne are the principal causes, but also the amount of manual labor necessary, which the farmer cannot spare when compelled to seek for a living off the farm. The same cause accounts for the total neglect of the culture of roots and other plants which demand hoeing or attention at any other time than the sowing and harvesting season.

While threshing-machines, mostly with horse-power, are multiplying in a great ratio, and are now the only means employed to thrash the grain crops, the reaping-machines, if not diminishing in number, are at all events less used than formerly. Strippers, as well as back and side-delivery machines, have been little engaged—the sickle has been preferred almost everywhere. This is partly owing to the clumsiness of the machines, which prevents an easy transmission from one farm to the other;—partly to the superabundance of straw cut by the mowing-machines, which makes the threshing difficult and more expensive, but mostly from the waste occurring from bad binding by untrained hands, owing to which, at present wheat prices, reaping with the sickle, although costing more in the first instance, is in the end most economical. The moisture of the atmosphere prevailing here, at least for the last three seasons, makes the stripper of little use here; besides, the total loss of the straw is felt as a serious inconvenience, although the value, as a means of making and collecting dung, is little appreciated.

A great common effort was made last season in all parts of these counties to eradicate the thistles. Settlers and farmers worked with a will to subdue this obnoxious plant. If followed up with the same spirit, these pests will soon disappear in this so long-neglected district; but it is painful to see how one individual is able to frustrate the endeavors of a whole district. The tenant of the Crown lands of the Muntham run has neglected to cut the thistles for the last four years, and thus are the best Crown lands in Carrapook, Berrick, Bruck-bruck overrun with thistles, which to destroy will cost thousands of pounds, and whose seeds, spread every season, cover the lands of adjoining settlers and farmers, making their own efforts to eradicate the thistles nugatory.

In the minor townships there is little improvement to note. Coleraine has some additional houses. In Balmoral and Cavendish are erected new churches, which seem both substantial and tasteful buildings.

The efficiency of the national schools becoming more and more evident, and the confidence of the parents established, private schools seem to be less frequented and less necessary, and several are closed. I am happy to be able to state that the farmers of Bruck-bruck and Carrapook, being too far off any established school to send their children, have erected a small schoolhouse and engaged a schoolmaster on their own cost, and that the school is now opened since a fortnight, with an average of twenty pupils of both sexes.

I may here remark that road-carting throughout this district is in the hands of the farmers and small landholders in and round the townships, whose cattle and horses are enumerated in the schedules of the different parishes. It is but seldom that a team from Geelong or Warnambool enters this district.

The small holders in townships, not enumerated in the schedules, where there are no commons, generally hold no cattle or horses, or, when they do, they run them with a friendly neighborly farmer, where they are enumerated with his, and appear in the different parishes. Where commons are established, they appear enumerated in the commons' returns, with the exception of about twenty horses in Portland, and ninety horses in Hamilton, which are constantly stabled and not appearing in the returns.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HERRMANN KOOK,

Collector of Agricultural Statistics, Normanby, Dundas and Follett.

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

UNSETTLED DISTRICT OF GIPPS LAND.

SIR,

2, Carlton Terrace, Fitz Roy, 12th May, 1865.

I have the honor to report upon agricultural and other statistics for the District of Gipps Land.

NORTH GIPPS LAND.

My duties commence in the Parish of Traralgon. The holdings in this division being small, I will pass on to Rosedale—a busy and increasing township on the La Trobe River, and upon the main road to Sale. The principal building in the township is a school-room, which though too small is also used as a place of worship; the next is one of the best built and comfortable hotels perhaps to be found on any road-side in Victoria. If we take the number of acres under cultivation in Rosedale, the result will prove that the farmer has received the reward of his industry. The country around this township is of the character of an open forest, with occasional tree-less plains, but its soil is what is generally known as “spuey,” and they are the sunny patches which have been selected and are now farmed. Striking north, and leaving this township, the traveller crosses the La Trobe, the approaches to which are permanent and good, and the bridge is perhaps the only one of real importance in the district. Three or four miles from this hamlet, the character of the country generally changes, closely timbered land is no more to be met with, and splendid plains, richly grassed, with thousands of well bred stock depasturing upon them, are traversed. The character and weight of this stock is sufficiently indicated by the prices realized in the Flemington yards.

These plains are no longer the property of the Crown, but are owned by men of capital, securely fenced, and adequately stocked.

Encircled in a ring fence lies Mewburne Park, its buildings and out offices assuring the traveller of its owner's taste. The situation is one of great beauty, and the conservatory of the homestead with the orchard, establishes the garden as the model of the district.

The largest of the farming parishes is Sale; and here are to be seen farms cultivated by all methods, from the freeholder of 2 acres to him of 2,000; and perhaps as examples of care in husbandry, I should notice with favour the farms of the few Chinese, as an illustration of what industry may do. The notoriety of the farm of Codo is established, and a visit to his holding might give some valuable lessons to many of those who simply follow in beaten tracks, and who content themselves with scratching the soil, instead of practically farming it. I was struck with the exceptional caution in the growing of mangel-wurzel inside his entire line of fencing, for on asking his reason, the reply was “protection of the crop from fire.” Nor is Mr. Codo the isolated instance in this district of the plodding industry of his race.

The several statistical tables of this parish will shew a decrease in the potato crop, caused by drought, and a failure of the oat crop through a severe hail storm, which cut down as effectually as the reaper the ripening grain.

This Township of Sale, in its varied interests, have been so often before the public that with the exception of the “Aurora Mill,” and my admiration of the efficiency of the steam-power by which it was worked, there remains but little for me to make mention of; yet as my duties led me to enquire into statistics in connexion with the town, I may refer to the evident prosperity which I witnessed on all sides, the busy streets and the growing importance of the daily traffic to the diggings making it the centre of a small commercial system.

You will find an increase in the number of private schools, and that in my returns I have added the various religious denominations to which the children attending them belong. There is also established a brewery in Sale—I specially mention this, as the general opinion appears to be that the water in Gipps Land is unfit for brewing purposes. This is the case in Lower Gipps Land, and its reason is sufficiently evident, viz., the streams in that district are small and choked with fallen timber and decayed vegetable matter, which from its decomposition is antagonistic to active fermentation. The beer brewed is of good taste, the only fault being perhaps the excessive substitution of sugar for malt.

Leaving the locality, I crossed to Macfarlane's station, “Glen Maggy,” the country becoming gradually timbered, shuts out the neighboring scenery.

On nearing this homestead, again the character of the country alters, and from scrubby forest the view varies to one of that grand description which an artist would delight to paint—but few pens describe. It is a scene of the Highlands (and the home of a Highlander). You look up, up, up, on terraces of hills, climbing to the clouds—the giant hill Ben Crohen crowning all.

This scene I saw by a summer's gorgeous sunset, and is one of the great proofs of nature's beauty in the land we live in. The country in this vicinity is admirably adapted for sheep, being high and dry; and the flocks upon this station are the healthiest in Gipps Land. In fact, it is no hazard of opinion to state that the plains of Gipps Land (from their swampy character) are unfit, and too wet, for sheep.

Amongst the different divisions returned by me, I may single out the Plains of Maffra. This locality was originally taken up under the Nicholson and Duffy Acts; and while it is true that, through the advantage taken of verbal technicalities, “settlers” have been enabled to procure a large area of Crown lands for speculative purposes, still I find that there are in the parish 38 holdings, the proprietors of which have paid their deposit and are complying with the terms of purchase, resulting in fenced paddocks, homesteads, and a large increase in agricultural machinery. I may specially mention the farm of Mr. Donald Mansen, who has for the last two years sown the “purple-straw” wheat with great success. In 1864, when adjoining farms were affected by rust, this variety stood the test, and, although affected to a certain extent, the threshing gave him thirty-five bushels to the acre. This year, he repeated the sowing of the same variety, and his average return is about forty-four bushels to the acre. The crops in this locality are the heaviest in North Gipps Land, and there are few finer agricultural areas, perhaps, in the colony, with a market for their produce with the trading “packer” at their doors.

In local importance, the Township of Stratford stands next in this “land of promise;” and here commences the unloading of drays, and re-packing on horses, for the hilly march. It is a rising place, excellently situated, surrounded by fine back country, every acre of which is now being turned to some profitable account. The wheel of the mill is kept in motion, and farmer's countenance is brighter than in “rusty '64.” The tannery here is worthy of notice, and I was glad to see the pile of colonial leather in its store-room, proving the progress of this branch of trade; and the fact, as assured by its owner, that the greater portion of these hides were intended for exportation, is a still further proof of the growing

importance of this industry.* Nor must I neglect to mention my visit to Bairnsdale, and the surrounding farms of Coongalmerang, or Liadinore Flat; and it was with satisfaction I inspected the estate of Mr. Mackintosh—everything upon it, to the snug thatching of the haystacks, reminding me of home. This gentleman has expended considerable capital in machinery, and is very successful in breeding first-class draught horses.

Bairnsdale, on the Mitchell, was full of life during the period of my visit, but this seems to have been caused by an eccentric lowering of the sand-bar at the entrance of the lakes. Inland navigation must convert this into a flourishing town; or, if found impracticable, frustrate the hopes of those who some months since became the purchasers of township allotments at excessive prices. However this may be, or whether money or art can make these splendid lakes navigable, is a question for discussion or attempt by engineers. It is of first importance to all sections in Gipps Land, and to all diggers removed in the almost impenetrable country within it, that the freight upon their supplies should be cheapened, and the reason is obvious; add the price of inland carriage, by way of Port Albert, to the additional cost of transit by pack horses, and you render it impossible for a man without capital to live prospecting out.

Upon reliable authority I am enabled to state that during twelve months, 1,500 tons of goods and passengers have cleared out by the Lake entrances, and from personal enquiry from those who have been engaged in the work that through their navigation 100 tons of wattle bark had found its way to Melbourne, the bulk of which was for direct shipment to England.

There is little to say of Wi Yung on the opposite bank of the Mitchell; the ground is hilly, patchy and poor, and a ride of 16 (sixteen) miles brings us to another patch—the Tambo—small holdings; but for the information of those who are interested in the cultivation of tobacco, tried here with partial success, I may give the advice of the planter from a note taken by me on the spot—

“This plant was sown here on the 1st of August, and the failure of the crop may be traced to the circumstance of sowing too early. The cultivator considers that the plant is less likely to be affected by frost if sown in the first days of September.”

In the original instance, he was induced to cultivate by a certain pamphlet, published by “Otto,” a native of Virginia, who recommended the “sweating of the leaf”; by this process the tobacco became *burnt* and *dry*, and he warns others by his own loss, in being obliged to submit to a reduction from this cause in its market worth, that the producer should confine himself to the healthy production of the plant and leave its after rectification without further experiment to the manufacturer.

I may also draw your attention to the cultivation of the hops, grown on the farm of Mr. Simmons, of Bundalaguah, and from my own inspection a firmer specimen could hardly be desired, the plant being strong and healthy, also the trial or cultivation of English flax, by that enterprising farmer, John Colain, resulting in 36 bushels (of 60 lbs) to the acre.

Having given a synopsis of the principal parishes, I will add to this report and for the information of those who are interested in agricultural implements, the value of farming machinery in North Gipps Land, standing under this heading—

	£
Colonial manufacture	1,608
British ditto	1,528
American ditto	120
Total	£3,256

The British machinery consists of four (4) *steam* threshing-machines, and it is in this branch alone that the imported machinery is really used, the remainder, such as reapers, strippers, &c. being manufactured in the colony.

Yield of Crops.

1864.

Cereals—Wheat and oats	4,223 acres	31,119 bushels.
Green crops	303 „	1,464 tons.
Hay	726 „	1,326 „

1865.

Cereals—Wheat, oats, &c.	4,095 acres	71,162 bushels.
Green crops	836 „	1,524 tons.
Hay	996 „	1,057 „

From minute enquiry I am enabled to add that disease in stock is decreasing, and compiling the entire number of cattle reported to me as lost by pleuro-pneumonia, I compute it at 8 (eight) per cent. throughout the district.

This information in no instance have I received from the squatters, but from the small herdsman who daily musters his stock.

The number of pack-horses employed upon the Crooked River, the Jordan, and Donnelly's Creek, are close upon 700, conveying on a fair average 60 tons† of goods at intervals in their arrival and departure, averaging ten days, allowing that one half the number computed are always in absolute work.

The quantity of fat cattle consumed since the opening up of the several diggings above mentioned together with Wood's Point, average 150 head per week, and the entire consumption of the district, 220,—or, to strike a balance say, taking that the fattening capabilities of North Gipps Land reaches 13,000 per annum, the result leaves for consumption in the Melbourne market, 1560 head.

In concluding my report on North Gipps Land, I cannot refrain from drawing your own attention, and that of the public at large, to the unexampled advantages possessed by this district in which my labors have been so pleasant during the three months employed in collecting these statistics embodied in my report.

Whether for grazing purposes, for cereal agriculture, for the cultivation of the vine, the almond tree or the hop vine, flax and tobacco plants, each district in its several regions affords the fullest

* The No. of hides converted into leather at this tannery are about 1200 in the year, and the profits of this branch of industry must necessarily be encouraging, on account of the large tracts of country lined with wattle bark.

† 2 cwt. per horse, independent of their feed, is the weight generally carried.

facilities—the plains for cattle—the hill plateaux for sheep—the mountain sides and the alluvial borders of the rivers for vegetable produce.

The scenery is unequalled in Australia. The climate generally mild, but graduating of course according to those distinctions of altitude here found. The rivers are rapid, clear, limpid. The rainfall in mountain country ample.

The mineral resources only now beginning to be developed, promise to excel those of this or of any of the neighbouring colonies.

Though my duties has not strictly been to enquire into mineral detail, one could not traverse this country without its evident mineral treasures forcing themselves upon my notice. The story of the wonderful gold-producing quartz-reefs of Gipps Land need not refer to beyond the impulse it seems to have given to the industrial settler.

But I feel that in referring to a new mining interest not so transient as that of gold, I may not perhaps be transgressing the limits of my duty in informing you of the late discovery of large deposits of copper ore, whose developments are now being actively prosecuted.*

Judging from my own experience of the results of the fixed mining interests, centred in copper mines, as shown in South Australia at the Burra-burra and Kapunda Mines, as compared with the results on agricultural pursuits in their neighborhood by gold mines, and while recognising the principle that quartz-mining is not necessarily as uncertain in its results as is alluvial-mining for permanent employment to the laboring classes, I yet think that if this lode of copper be found to prove payable, a larger fixed population will be attracted to its neighborhood than by the richest gold mine; and a resident mining population insures an agricultural settlement around it.

The difficulty of communication with the capital can have been the only cause why the merits of Gipps Land, as a seat of settlement, have been hitherto allowed to remain so generally unrecognised; or not to be acted on when known. This difficulty is, as I have shown, now being rapidly removed by the action taken by Government in opening up tracks, bridging gullies, creeks, &c., and I am confident that day by day as capital, labor, and machinery can reach this new field for their employment, that Gipps Land will prove to be one of the most wealthy and enterprising localities in Victoria.

SOUTH GIPPS LAND.

I have further the honor to report my observations upon South Gipps Land. Leaving the Upper District, and repassing through Rosedale, I commenced my collection of statistics at Merriman's Creek; upon this rivulet is prettily situated the residence of one of the first settlers in Gipps Land, Edwd. Bayliss, Esquire,† a gentleman who I am happy, through the medium of this public report, to thank for much valuable local information. The country in the immediate neighborhood of this station is of fair grazing capabilities, but only fitted for pastoral purposes; and few patches of good agricultural land are met with till we reach Woodside—a scattered little township—with its two hotels and some few farms near it, whose proprietors appear to have less faith in following the plough, than in the increasing of their herds.

I may *en passant* state the great inconvenience experienced through the want of a properly constituted post office in this town, the *poste restante*, at present, being a very loose and unsatisfactory method of leaving correspondence on a shelf behind a barricade of decanters and tumblers in a "public bar." Nor is there in this parish a permanent school for the children of the neighborhood.

The schedules of the various parishes, I regret to say, will show a decrease in their male population, and particularly in those of the Tarra-tarra and Woranga; and again I must reiterate my opinion of last year, and attribute as its primary cause—"The tenant system and special surveys, where lands were farmed till there was nothing left to farm in them, &c."

The population are evidently fascinated with the chances of obtaining lands under the New Land Act, and in closer proximity to the gold-fields of the north.

Yet, in straying from their homes, they leave lands which in former years had paid them well, and it is the system alone, the bane of colonial farming, which is the destructive cause; it is that everlasting cropping of the same cereal or root, the exhausting process over and over again, ending in ruin to this or any other district, leaving as a souvenir of its folly, sorrow and sorrel growing side by side.

The distinct interests of these two divisions may be compared to a miniature struggle between a colonial north and south; but, in this instance, the south has its port open, and during my stay in the province the sand bar at the entrance to the lakes had blocked the steamers in, much to the satisfaction of all commercial men in Port Albert. The latter was a gloomy place when Bairnsdale bid its welcome to the *Trio*—and reversing the scene—joy, and a general dining out, and fraternizing with everybody and everything, took place, when the telegram brought the welcome tidings of the leadsman's soundings on that fatal bar.

The result of this inland navigation is obvious. The internal prosperity of South Gipps Land, the support of half the families in it depending upon inland traffic and transit of all merchandize by way of this port to the distant settlers, and gold-fields of the Upper District. The following return and statistics will give the return of cereals, as compared with those I had the honor of collecting for last year:—

1864.					
Cereals—Wheat and oats	...	...	806 acres	...	2,639 bushels.
Green crops	...	...	165 "	...	482 tons.
Hay	...	...	318 "	...	465 "
1865.					
Cereals—Wheat and oats	...	...	370 acres	...	4,850 bushels.
Green crops	...	...	171 "	...	330 tons.
Hay	...	...	111 "	...	138 "

The vine in the district has suffered from a species of grub which perforates the leaves, and here and there certain places were affected with the usual blight. The vineyards worthy of notice are those of Captain Slade (whose private garden, by the way, is beautifully kept) and that of Mr.

* Copper mine on the Thomson River. The shaft of this mine (at the time of my collecting these returns) was sunk 9 feet, £6000 had been subscribed to work it as a registered company, and one cwt. of the ore had been forwarded to town for testing.

† It is a disputed point, whether the late Mr. Angus McMillan, Count Strzeleckie, or Mr. Bayliss were the real discoverers of Gipps Land; the latter at least was the first settler who came into the country to settle with stock.

Devonshire, of Yarram-yarram. In the latter there are all the choicest descriptions of the grape vine; nor must I here neglect to mention the almond-tree, which here flourishes. The beautiful order of this little vineyard—the trellis-work and binding of the vine on stakes along the walks—cannot be too highly eulogised. South Gipps Land is essentially a fruit-producing country; its mild climate and sheltered little plains, enclosed by a chainwork and perfect cordon of hills, securing it and the blossoms of its orchards in spring time from all unfriendly storms.

It is not a novel industry, yet gladly would I devote (were it not that I feel I have already perhaps exceeded the bounds of mere reporting) a chapter to the bees and bees-wax. To such an extent are they cultured here, that no cottage is without its garden hives. The clang of broken bells and kettles is incessantly bringing the busy truants to their new homes, and the air at times floats mistily with their thousand wings; and there are those who will echo back this truth—viz., that many a poor cattager has partly supported his family from the value of the honey and the wax in times when the “red rust” had ruined his hopes of wheat and bread. In fact, it is the system of having *a little of everything*, and placing *less dependence on one particular crop*, that will in the end make farming pay.

Much progress is being made in bridging and road-making; and in the Tarra we find burnt and broken bricks the substitute of stone. The grant in aid of these public works was £4,000, and out of this sum one contract appears to have swallowed up £800—it is the bridge at Lillie's Leaf, near Tarraville; and yet it bridges no stream, being in summer a dry “nullah;” nor does the tradition of the place say that it is more than “sticky” in the rainy season. I inspected it thoroughly, and having personally traversed every mile of settled country in the district, can but agree with every carrier and other person not interested in having this huge pile of lumber at this particular spot, that had the same amount of public money been judiciously spent in repairing “pinches” where draymen are daily stuck, miles from anyone to assist them, it would have resulted in general benefit, and a cheapening upon the freight of the diggers' food. I do not wish to make comparisons; and I am writing more with a view to give a history of the place, than for any aim or purpose of my own, having no local interest here to serve.

A man passing through the various parishes cannot but be struck with the bygone reckless speculation of the public lands, ending as it has in ruin to all concerned, particularly the small buyer, who saw in red and blue maps visionary streets, churches, and market-squares, as is the case with deserted Alberton. Yet, in concluding my remarks upon the various parishes, there is one which, from its cereal returns upon each holder's schedule, will prove the perseverance and industry of its working classes.

While it is evidenced that other localities have had large sums of money devoted to their uses, sparing has the hand and purse been here; and although bridge-making progresses in close proximity to Tarraville, this Parish of Yarram-yarram remains isolated from Woranga by bad approaches and old crossing places carried away by floods; and the farmer having grain to cart, or goods to receive at the shipping-place, must take his chance of passing over bogs as best he can.

The tone of the farming classes in some of the parishes is dispirited. Carried away by flighty and visionary impressions of realizing fortunes in the quartz-mines of the cold and rugged hills of the north, they abandon in many instances homesteads, the erection of which had cost them years of toil. They lay aside the implements of husbandry for the chances of the pick, and are content (till fortune frowns) with the roof of calico in exchange for the shelter of the shingle. I may say, without using my own as a warning voice, that the instances have not been few in which I have heard men here exclaim, that the comforts they had abandoned were not realised in those results and experiences of their nomadic life upon the gold-fields.

The farmer must remember with all the advantages of settlement in North Gipps Land, with the same principle of everlasting cropping applied to it, must even in that sunny region, wreck him in the end.

South Gipps Land is not worn out, and although special surveys and the tenant system have done much local injury. I yet, from my knowledge of other countries and their capabilities, maintain that it is by comparison alone with North Gipps Land that it really suffers. Its orchards are sufficient proofs of this; and the many varieties of fruit flourish here as I have seen them nowhere else; it is the Devonshire of Victoria for every variety of the apple tree; and if the truth must be told, the working man has trusted too much to *Government aid* and *public works*—they attend too much to the increasing of dairy stock, and generating a race of animals bred in and in; if they do plough the land, they never or rarely manure it; and if, as has been the case in many instances from my own personal knowledge, that dire calamity, pleuro-pneumonia, attacks their herds, they wail and say they are ruined. To my own mind there are two remedies—the first, in sowing down lands that have been incessantly tilled for years with artificial grasses; the second, in remembering the advice given in your agricultural reports of last year from the pen of a gentleman who I am proud to quote (Saml. McDouall Stuart, Esq.), and he writes with a thorough knowledge of his subject. Thus, “But why go on year after year exhausting and ruining the soil, cropping and recropping the land, till cereals are scarcely distinguishable from weeds, and the bitter tale is bandied about—the land is used up—it won't pay; the remedy is at hand for every farmer, large and small. Leibig, the highest authority in the region of chemistry (supported by Professor Anderson of Glasgow), has proved that the value of the faeces of a well stall-fed bullock per annum, fed upon boiled or steamed roots of turnips, or mangoid, or carrot, with a portion of oil-cake or grain (as crushed oats, wheat, or corn), is worth £5; and that the urine of an ox, so fed and collected, is worth £2 10s. It may be argued, that it would not pay to feed cattle in this colony, in either stalls or loose boxes; that the squatter will always supply cheaper beef. The experiment has not been tried; and granted that the squatter can supply cheaper beef, *the farmer could supply fatter carcasses in a shorter time*. The solid and liquid manure would keep the land in heart; and if the farmer could not make a large profit out of his bees, the improved quality, the increased weight of beef and fat added to the value of the manures, would place him beyond the fear of another sweeping visit of the rust amongst his wheat, while he would have the satisfaction of gathering sixty to eighty bushels to the acre into his barn, instead of by the present exhausting system, spending his energy and strength for ever less than fifteen or twenty bushels to the acre. Then would follow draining and subsoiling to make up a race of high-farming Victorians.”

In concluding my report, meagre as it necessarily is, by my having last year reported on the same district, you may perhaps observe that while my statistics have been duly returned the report itself has not enlarged so fully upon South Gipps Land. The reasons are that in the impulse given to North Gipps Land by its gold-fields, a certain depression has resulted to South Gipps Land; but this must, as I have shewn, be the affair of days, and I confidently expect a successful future to the district.

I am the more inclined to hope in this expectation, by the recent facilities given of entering Gipps Land by Campbell's blazed and level track,* one which I hope may yet lead many an honest yeoman to fortune and independence.

Writing to you, Sir, in your public position, I cannot but express my experience of the value and aid afforded me by the settlers of Gipps Land, for which I beg specially to thank, through you, John Turnbull, Esquire, with many other gentlemen who have so cordially assisted me in the performance of my duties, and whose hospitality I shall not easily forget.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

ROBERT BELL.

UNSETTLED DISTRICT OF THE WIMMERA.

SIR,

Quartz Reefs, Pleasant Creek, 25th April, 1865.

I have the honor to transmit, in due course, statistical returns of agriculture and live stock, &c., for the District of the Wimmera for the year ending 31st March, 1865.

I now beg to lay before you a brief report thereon.

This district is peculiarly a pastoral one, and, as a rule, a great portion of the land is so unsuited for agriculture as to preclude the probability of any very extended operations in that line being carried on for many years, except in certain isolated portions, in which, indeed, may be found land offering the best inducements to farming, having good soil, easily cleared, and being accessible to a market for produce.

It is probable that the facilities for the occupation of such land under the new Land Act will greatly increase the number of agricultural holdings in this district in the ensuing year.

You will note in some portions of the district a large proportion of holdings of small extent being without tillage, in most of which cases the occupants have only lately purchased the land from the Crown. The operations of the farmers here have been chiefly confined to the raising of horse-feed. In the neighborhood of Avoca only has the growing of wheat been in any degree successful, although the total absence of flour mills in the district may have prevented more extended efforts to cultivate this grain. Such efforts as, however, were made in many spots were generally with a poor result, and the crops were mostly cut for hay.

The extreme drought of the past season has been severely felt by the farmers of this district, and it has had a most unfavorable effect on their harvest.

The want of the manure formerly available to farmers from the yarding of sheep on the stations is also felt, as the now prevalent system of paddocking sheep has cut off this source of supply.

Our farmers, as a rule, have kept but little stock, and it may be noted that the yield of agricultural produce bears a marked proportion to the number of stock on the respective farms of the same neighborhood.

Hereafter, it is not probable that agriculture can be profitably carried on in the Wimmera District, unless farmers combine grazing therewith on a much more extended scale than has hitherto been attempted. The need for this is generally admitted by our agriculturists, and the facilities which they expect to find for this pursuit in the provisions for commons lead them to look forward to such a combination as not only practicable, but essential to their well-being.

Many portions of the Wimmera afford soil and other qualifications for the successful cultivation of the vine, and this industry will, I doubt not, receive a marked development here within the next few years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALFRED B. CLEMES,

The Registrar-General, Melbourne.

Collector of Statistics for the District of the Wimmera.

* This track deviates from the Moa, and runs along the sidelings of hills; the country through which it passes is poor, and the land porous, and no doubt in the winter boggy, as in fact the whole vicinity, partaking of the character of the gullies. The winter traffic alone must prove whether it is traverseable, and I should be inclined to accept with caution the reports of those who may have passed through it in the summer and dry season.